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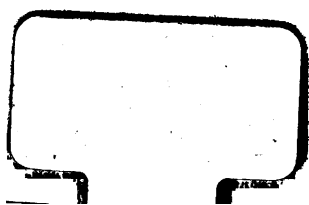
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CO
(Arundel
Gardens)
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THE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
ARUNDEL

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THE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
ARUNDEL;

THE
Peculiar Privilege of its CASTLE and
LORDSHIP;

WITH AN
ABSTRACT OF THE LIVES

OF THE
EARLS of ARUNDEL,
From the Conquest to this Time.

By the MASTER of the Grammar-School
at ARUNDEL.

Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternæ
Nomen erat virtutis. VIRGIL. ÆNEID. Lib. xii.

Hail names rever'd! which time and truth proclaim
The first and fairest in the list of fame.

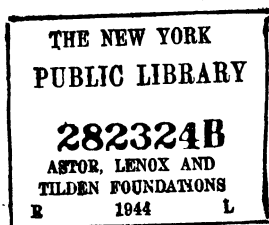
Kings, statesmen, patriots thus to glory rise;
On virtue grows their fame, or soon it dies;
But grafted on the vigorous stock, 'tis seen
Brighten'd by age, and springs in endless green:
'Tis virtue only that shall grow with time,
Live thro' each age, and spread thro' every clime.

HONOUR, a poem, by the Rev. Mr. BROWN.

L O N D O N :

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HUMPHREY, *Chichester*; and Mr. WHITE, *Arun del*.

MDCCLXVI.



To His GRACE
The DUKE of NORFOLK,
EARL of ARUNDEL, &c. &c. &c.

And the HONOURABLE
EDWARD HOWARD, Esq;
His HEIR APPARENT;

THE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
ARUNDEL,

Are Humbly Dedicated.

Entered, 4 April, 1744.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
AND THE
JOURNAL OF THE
ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
PUBLISHED BY THE
LONDON AND WINDSOR
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P R E F A C E.

WHILE I was reviewing the noble and awful ruins of Arundel Castle ; while I was admiring the delightful spot on which this venerable seat of many illustrious earls is situated ; when I reflected upon its peculiar and honourable privilege, granted by our ancient monarchs, and confirmed by several statutes of parliaments, I was moved with grief to see the stately remains of the residence of the Montgomerys, of the Albinis, of the Fitz-Alans, and of the Howards, decayed with age ; it was this concern for the preservation of a solitary monument of antiquity, and for the memory of its powerful lords, which engaged me to collect these scattered records, that the reader may form an idea of its primitive splendor.

The

P R E F A C E.

The author, conscious of his inability, yet presuming on the indulgence of the Public, offers the following sheets to their perusal. As he was educated, and, till within these few years, has lived abroad, totally un-conversant in the English tongue; he flatters himself that the inaccuracies so frequently interspersed through the whole, will be observed with some grains of allowance. He hopes his motive is laudable, to rescue from oblivion a place once so illustrious. Though his attempt should prove abortive, if it stimulates some abler pen, he will not think his time wholly ill employed; if he escapes censure, he is well satisfied; if he merits approbation, happy.

T H E



T H E
A N T I Q U I T I E S
O F
A R U N D E L.

I Do not purpose to engage myself in a particular discussion concerning the etymology of the name of Arundel ; I shall only mention the opinion of the most creditable authors upon that subject.

This town is called by Camden a place of great name; he derives its etymology from a valley lying along the river Arun. It was not in his time very considerable, nor

B

did

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did he look upon it as very ancient : But if we believe it to be the Portus Adurni, corruptly written by a transposition of letters for Portus Arundi, it will prove this place to be built or inhabited by the Romans.

877 The first time we meet with it is in King Alfred's will, in which he gives it to Athelm, his brother's son.

It is an ancient borough by prescription. By the charter of the place, ratified and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, it is governed by a Mayor, twelve Burgesses, a Steward, and the other usual officers in Corporations. The Mayor is chosen yearly, at the Lord of the Manor's Court-leet, by the majority of the inhabitants paying scot and lot. A Court-leet of the Lord of the Manor is held there every three weeks, at which the Mayor is Judge : He appoints the Officers for collecting package, stallage, &c. also Ale-conners, Flesh-tasters, &c. and no Sheriff or Bailiff can execute any writ within the Borough, without his leave, for he has the authority of a Justice of the Peace, though he seldom acts.

This

This town has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 30th of Edward I. they are chosen by the inhabitants at large, paying scot and lot. 1302

Arundel, which gives name to its *Rape, is pleasantly situated upon the declivity of a hill, upon the north-west side of the river Arun, at a convenient distance from the sea; its harbour, called Little-Hampton, is capable of admitting ships of a considerable burden, even up to its bridge, where ships of a hundred tons may ride. A beach being thrown up by the sea ruined the harbour and navigation of the river; but in the year 1733, an act passed for mending and keeping the harbour, by cutting a new channel through the beach and old piers, and for erecting new piers, locks, &c. since which the trade of it is so much improved, that several ships are built here for the better propagation of it. All the King's docks may be supplied from hence with timber in great quantities, it being the largest and best we have.

* This Rape contains five Hundreds.

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The first of its fairs, which falls on the Invention of the Holy Cross, May 3, was procured the 13th of Edward I. by Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, in whose grant it is allowed to be kept on the eve and morrow, as well as day of the said feast. The other two are on September 14, and December 6. Its weekly market, chiefly noted for corn, great quantity of which is exported abroad, is kept on Thursdays, that of Saturday having been disused for a long while.

Arundel is distant from London fifty-five measured miles. The river Arun is supplied with excellent mullets; it has its spring in the north part of the county, and is enlarged by the influx of many rivulets on both sides, the most noted of which washes Coudrey, that magnificent Gothic palace, the ancient seat of the Bohuns, now the mansion-house of Lord Viscount Montacute, a nobleman of a generous and noble spirit, whose behaviour in every part of life commands love and respect.

The Castle of Arundel has been of great fame and strength in the most early times. It was in a flourishing condition, and belonged

longed to the Crown under the Saxon government. That Bevis was the founder of the Castle is a current opinion handed down by tradition ; and there is a tower in it still known by the name of Bevis-tower, which is reported to have been his apartment. Presently after the Norman Conquest, it was repaired by Roger de Montgomery, to whom it was given by the Conqueror, who created him at the same time Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury ; but he took his title from the former, where he resided, though he was really under that title Earl of Suffex and Chichester.

That city, which was formerly the royal seat of the South Saxons, fell into such decay after their kingdom became a province to the West Saxons, that there were but about a hundred houses in it at the time of the Conquest. From this period it began in some measure to recover itself ; for Roger de Montgomery, on whom William I. conferred it, made such considerable additions to the buildings, that he prevailed on Stigand, that King's Chaplain, to remove his episcopal

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chair

chair hither from Selsey. That which is now distinguished by the name of the Friars, was formerly a convent of Franciscans, but originally a castle and seat belonging to the Earls of Arundel, who stiled themselves likewise Earls of Chichester.

The Manor has constantly gone along with the Castle of Arundel, to which it is inseparably annexed; as is also the title and honour of Earl, insomuch that whosoever has the Castle, does thereby become an Earl, without any other creation.

There were three Earls of Arundel of the Montgomery family, Roger, Hugh, and his brother Robert de Belleme. This last was
 1102 outlawed by Henry I. and divested of this and all his other honours, for breaking into rebellion against the King. He chose this Castle for the seat of war, and fortified it with outward works; the King besieged it in person, with an army adequate to the importance of the place, the strength of the garrison, and the reputation of the commander. Being blocked up by several forts, it surrendered, with the Earl's leave, after an obstinate resistance,

Upon this Robert's outlawry and banishment, the King transferred the Castle of Arundel, and the revenues of the Earldom of Shropshire, to * Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey, surnamed Barbatus, or Long-Beard, of Louvain, Duke of Lorrain and Brabant, his second Queen, for her dower. She married after the King's death, William Dalbini, who taking part with Maud, the Empress Lady of the English, as she stiled herself, against Stephen, was created by her Earl of Arundel, for his good services.

Maud, and Robert, Earl of Gloucester, 1139
her natural brother, landed at Arundel with a hundred and forty persons of her retinue. She was received by Queen Adeliza, her step-mother, with great demonstrations of affection; who, being terrified at the approach of a formidable army, sent messengers to the King, with an apology for receiving the Empress. She alledged, that she had only acted from principles of friendship; that the Empress came there only as a visitor, and had not

* Her mother was daughter to the Emperor, Henry IV. she had been fifteen years wife of Henry I.

B 4

been

been declared an enemy to the King; that if he would allow the Empress a safe-conduct to Bristol, the Castle-gates should be opened to him; but if this was refused, she would defend the place to the last extremities. Art vied with nature to make it a fortress impregnable. Stephen, with a gallantry answerable to the magnanimous spirit of the Queen, who held sacred the asilum offered to her royal guest, generously granted the request, and raised the siege, without any limitation to the just pretensions of a powerful rival to his Crown.

William Dalbini, Earl of Arundel, gave Petworth, with a large estate, to Josceline of Louvain, Queen Adeliza's brother, younger son of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, descended from Charlemain, upon his marriage with Agnes, the only daughter and heir of the Percies. This * Josceline used the following titles, Josceline of Louvain, brother to Queen Adeliza, Castellane of Arundel, &c.

* He assumed the name of Percy, and confirmed to the Cluniac Monks of Lewes, for the health of Queen Adeliza and his sister's souls, the Church of Budekaton, which was the gift of William Fitz-Ralph,

So

So great was the renown of that princely Castle, so high was the prerogative of its lords, that the brother of a Queen, the illustrious offspring of the Emperors of the West, boasted of the title of its Keeper.

The Earls of Arundel, Derby, Marshal, 1397 and Warwick, the Archbishop of Canterbury, brother to the Earl of Arundel, the Abbot of St. Alban's, and the Prior of Westminster, met at Arundel Castle, with the Duke of Gloucester, where, receiving first the sacrament by the hands of the Archbishop, they resolved to seize the person of King Richard II. the Dukes of Lancaster and York, and to commit them to prison : They determined, that all the Lords of the King's Council should be drawn and hanged ; but the Earl Marshal, Deputy of Calais, who had married the Earl of Arundel's daughter, discovered the plot to the King.

As that conspiracy is one of the most important events that happened at Arundel Castle, I cannot omit a few reflections upon the character of the promoters of that bloody scene, and the circumstances that attended

their wicked engagement. We see in the confederacy of those Prelates and Peers, the pernicious impulse of fanaticism and superstition; the most sacred rites of religion horribly profaned under the sanction of an Archbishop; and two seditious Monks giving the first example of the prostitution of their holy ministry, the body and blood of Christ being taken as the prelude and ratification of that intended tragedy. Such was the influence and power of the Clergy in former ages, that the most notorious rebellions were reputed lawful, if kindled by their secret practices, and encouraged by their tenets.

1644. The Earl of Clarendon gives the following account of the two last sieges of Arundel Castle, and of the strength of the place, in the second volume of his History of the Civil Wars.

“ The Lord Hopton was no sooner possessed of Winchester, than the Gentlemen of Sussex sent privately to him, that if he would advance into their country, they would undertake, in a short time, to make great levies of men for the recruit of his army ;

“ army; and likewise to possess themselves
“ of such places as they should be well able
“ to defend, and thereby keep that part of
“ the country in the King’s obedience.

“ Sir Edward Ford, a gentleman of good
“ family and fair fortune in Suffex, had then
“ a regiment of horse in the Lord Hopton’s
“ troops, and the King had made him High
“ Sheriff of Suffex that year, to the end, that
“ if there were occasion, he might the bet-
“ ter make impressiion upon that county:
“ He had with him, in his regiment, many
“ gentlemen of that county of good quality,
“ and they all besought the Lord Hopton,
“ that he would, since Waller was not like
“ to advance, at least, send some troops into
“ those parts, to give a little countenance
“ to the levies they should be well able to
“ make; assuring him, that they would, in
“ the first place, seize upon Arundel Castle,
“ which standing near the sea, would yield
“ great advantage to the King’s service, and
“ keep that rich corner of the country at his
“ Majesty’s devotion. The Lord Hopton
“ wished himself at liberty to comply with
“ those

“ those gentlemen’s desires, of all which he
 “ gave such an account to the King as made
 “ it appear that he liked the design, and
 “ thought it practicable, if he had an addi-
 “ tion of a regiment or two of foot, under
 “ good officers; for that quarter of Sussex,
 “ which he meant to visit, was a fast and
 “ inclosed country, and Arundel Castle had
 “ a garrison in it, though not numerous or
 “ well provided, as being without apprehen-
 “ sion of an enemy.

“ These and other reasons prevailing, the
 “ King gave the Lord Hopton order to pro-
 “ secute his design upon Sussex in such a
 “ manner as he thought fit, provided that
 “ he was well assured that Waller should not
 “ make advantage upon that enterprize, to
 “ find the way open to him to march into the
 “ West.

“ When the Lord Hopton was fully as-
 “ sured that Sir William Waller was him-
 “ self gone to London, more effectually to
 “ solicit recruits, he concluded, that it was
 “ a good time to comply with the importu-
 “ nity of the gentlemen of Sussex; and

“ marched

“ marched thither, with such a body of horse
“ and foot as he thought competent for the
“ service.

“ The exceeding hard frost made his march
“ more easy through those deep dirty ways
“ than better weather would have done ;
“ and he came to Arundel before there was
“ any imagination that he had that place in
“ his prospect : The place in its situation
“ was strong ; and though the fortifications
“ were not regular, but of the old fashion,
“ yet the walls were good, and the graff
“ broad and deep ; and though the garrison
“ was not numerous enough to have de-
“ fended all the large circuit against a pow-
“ erful army, yet it was strong enough in
“ all respects to have defied any sudden as-
“ fault, and might, without putting them-
“ selves to much trouble, have been very se-
“ cure against the attempts of those without ;
“ but the provisions of victual or ammuni-
“ tion was not sufficient to have endured
“ any long siege ; and the officer who com-
“ manded had not been accustomed to the
“ prospect of an enemy. So, upon an easy
“ and

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“ and short summons, that threatened his
“ obstinacy with a very rigorous chastise-
“ ment, if he should defer the giving it up;
“ either from the effect of his own fear and
“ want of courage, or from the good incli-
“ nations of some of the soldiers, the Castle
“ was surrendered the third day; and ap-
“ peared to be a place worth the keeping,
“ and capable, in a short time, to be made
“ secure against a good army.

“ The Lord Hopton, after he had stayed
“ there five or six days, and caused provi-
“ sions of all kinds to be brought in, com-
“ mitted the command and government
“ thereof to Sir Edward Ford, High Sheriff
“ of the county, with a garrison of above
“ two hundred men, besides many good offi-
“ cers, who desired or were very willing to
“ stay there, as a place very favourable for
“ the making levies of men, which they all
“ intended; and it may be, the more re-
“ mained there out of weariness and fa-
“ tigue of their late marches, and that they
“ may spend the remainder of the winter with
“ better accommodation.

“ The

“ The news of Sir William Waller’s re-
“ turn to Farnham with strong recruits of
“ horse and foot, made it necessary to the
“ Lord Hopton to leave Arundel Castle be-
“ fore he had put it into the good posture
“ he intended, and without well considering
“ the mixture of the men he left there, where-
“ of many were of natures not easy to be
“ governed, nor like to conform themselves
“ to such strict rules as the condition of the
“ place required, or to use that industry as
“ the exigence they were like to be in made
“ necessary : The principal thing he recom-
“ mended and enjoined to them was, in the
“ first place, setting all other things aside,
“ to draw in store of provisions of all kinds,
“ both for the numbers they were already,
“ and for such as would probably in a short
“ time be added to them ; all which, from
“ the great plenty that country then abound-
“ ed in, was very easy to have been done ;
“ and if it had been done, that place would
“ have remained long such a thorn in the side
“ of the Parliament, as would have rendered
“ it

“ it very uneasy to them, at least, have interrupted the current of their prosperity.

“ The quick progress that Lord Hopton had made in Sussex, and his taking Arundel Castle, made his forces thought to be greater than they were; his so easily possessing himself of a place of that strength, which they supposed to have been impregnable, and in a county where the King had before no footing, awakened the jealousies and apprehensions of the parliament,

“ The head-quarters of Lord Hopton were at Winchester, where he was returned from Arundel. Colonel Boles, who commanded his own regiment of foot at Abington, consisting of about five hundred men, being surprised and encompassed there by the enemy's army, valiantly defended himself, till he was killed in the place; the soldiers, overpowered, threw down their arms, and asked quarters, which the Colonel had refused.

“ Waller knew well the impression the loss of this very good regiment would
“ make

“ make upon the Lord Hopton’s forces ;
“ and therefore with great celerity, the hard
“ frost continuing, he marched with all his
“ army to Arundel Castle, where he found
“ that garrison as unprovided as he could
“ wish ; for instead of increasing the maga-
“ zine of victual, by supplies from the coun-
“ try, they had spent much of that store
“ which the Lord Hopton had provided.
“ The Governor was a man of honesty and
“ courage, but unacquainted with that af-
“ fair, having no other experience in war
“ than what he had learned since these trou-
“ bles ; the officers were many, without com-
“ mand, amongst whom one Colonel Bam-
“ ford, an Irishman, though he called him-
“ self Bamfield, was one ; who being a man
“ of wit and parts, applied all his faculties
“ to improve the faction, to which they
“ were all naturally inclined, with a hope
“ to make himself Governor. In this distrac-
“ tion Waller found them ; and by some of
“ the soldiers running out to him, he found
“ means again to send in to them, by which
“ he so encreased their faction and animosity

C

“ sity

“ fity againft one another, that after he had
“ kept them waking with continual alarms
“ three or four days, near half the men be-
“ ing fick and unable to do duty, rather
“ than they would truft each other longer,
“ they gave the place and themfelves up, as
“ prifoners of war upon quarter; the place
“ being able to have defended itfelf againft
“ all that power for a much longer time.

“ Here the learned and eminent Mr. Chil-
“ lingworth was taken prifoner, who, out of
“ kindnefs and refpect to Lord Hopton, had
“ accompanied him in that march, and be-
“ ing indifpofed by the terrible coldnefs of
“ the feafon, chofe to refofe himfelf in that
“ garrifon, till the weather fhould mend ;
“ as he was alfo an excellent engineer, he
“ ferved here in the latter capacity : As foon
“ as his perfon was known, which would
“ have drawn reverence from any noble
“ enemy, the Clergy that attended that army
“ profecuted him with all the inhumanity
“ imaginable, fo that by their barbarous
“ uſage he died within a few days, to the
“ grief of all that knew him, and of many
“ who

“ who knew him not but by his book, and
“ the reputation he had with learned men.
“ He was buried, with his works, in the
“ Cloysters of Chichester, where his epitaph,
“ too mean to be recorded, is to be seen.

“ The Lord Hopton sustained the loss of
“ his regiment with extraordinary trouble
“ of mind ; he hoped to have come time e-
“ nough to relieve Arundel Castle, which
“ he never suspected would so tamely have
“ given themselves up ; but that hope quickly
“ vanished, upon the undoubted intelligence
“ of that surrender.

“ The Lord Hopton was a man superior
“ to any temptation, and abhorred enough
“ the licence and the levities with which he
“ saw too many corrupted : he had a good
“ understanding, a clear courage, an indus-
“ try not to be tired, and a generosity that
“ was not to be exhausted ; a virtue that
“ none of the rest had : But in the debates
“ concerning the war, was longer in resolv-
“ ing, and more apt to change his mind af-
“ ter he had resolved, than is agreeable to
“ the office of a commander in chief, which

“ rendered him rather fit for the second,
“ than for the supreme command in an
“ army.”

Since that epoch, the Castle of Arundel was no longer looked upon as a fortress ; it was abandoned during the Civil Wars to all the horrors of military execution ; its costly furniture was ransacked, its walls demolished, and the south front, with the magnificent state room of the Fitz-Alans, utterly destroyed : Its Lords, preferring a voluntary banishment to the oppression of a cruel anarchy, forsook the desolate habitation of their ancestors, which presents at this day the melancholy aspect of a cruel conqueror.

Nothing remains of that noble * structure worth mentioning, but a few lofty apartments, a gallery, and a spacious kitchen : Its situation, amongst a great variety of delightful woods and charming hills, commands a prospect of the sea, and of verdant meadows, pleasantly cut by the several windings of a navigable river : This advantage,

* Within the jurisdiction of the Castle was a Prison, called the East Gate.

added

added to the extensive jurisdiction of this Lordship, and the ancient Earldom annexed to it, may, in time, influence the Dukes of Norfolk to make this famous Castle their principal residence.



MONTGOMERIES,

EARLS OF ARUNDEL.

ANtiently the titles of * Earls and Barons were local, and derived from their chief places of residence. The Earls before the Norman Conquest, and some time after, were not titular, but officary, as says Dugdale: They acted as Viceroys or Lieutenants to the King in their respective counties, their chief residence being for the most part in the principal town of the shire, from whence they took their denomination. Tho' the ancient Earls of Suffex had their seat at Arundel Castle, and for that reason were commonly called Earls of Arundel; it is incontestable, that they were Earls of that

* The dignity of Earl came from the Saxons; it was the greatest dignity in England next the Blood Royal, from William I. to Edward III. which was near 300 years.

county.

county. . These Earls usually sat in the County Court as Judges, most matters of moment being then determined before them, and fines not seldom levied. The manner of advancing to the title and dignity of Earls those who were so honoured, in those days, was not always alike; there were few who had the same conferred upon them by charter.

Geoffrey Mandevill, Earl of Essex, who had this title * conferred upon him by the Empress Maud, was the first, most of them being invested with that honour, *per circumturam cingulo comitatus*; whereupon the Sheriff had command to make a Livery upon them of the *tertium denarium de placitis comitatus, ut fit inde comes*, as were usually the words of the precept, the third Penny of the Pleas of the County, that thereupon

* It runs thus: I Maud, daughter to King Henry and Queen of the English, do give and grant to Geoffrey of Mandeville, for his service, and to his heirs after him successively, the Earldom of Essex: this is the first formal charter, by which an Earl was made. Hugh de Plaiz, Bishop of Durham, created Earl of Northumberland, was the first invested by girding with the sword, in the reign of King Richard I. They are now created only by patent.

he might be Earl thereof; that is to say, of the fines and foreign emoluments, which anciently belonged to the Earl, the King having the other two parts, according to the laws of Edward the Confessor. He was not fully invested with the Earldom, until he had the Livery of *tertium denarium*.

The title of Baron meaneth a Freeman or Freeholder: Whereupon those who were the King's chief Tenants, or his principal Freeholders, had the titles of *Barones majores*; and as they held of the King in Capite by Barony, they were called his Barons; so most of the great Earls in those early times had their great Freeholders under them, whom they also called Barons; as is evident by their charters, wherein they usually wrote, *omnibus Baronibus suis tam Francis quam Anglicis, &c.*

The other Tenants or Freeholders, who held of the King by military service in Capite, were called *Barones minores*. The Parliament of this realm did anciently consist of these two sorts of Tenants, with the Bishops and Earls; the *Barones majores* had summons

mons, by several writs ; the other, who held by military service in Capite, by one general summons from the Sheriff in each county ; which Tenants in Capite, called *Barones minores*, did come to Parliament till the 48th of Henry III. In the Conqueror's time, whoever had not forty hides of land, was not reputed a Baron.



ROGER de MONTGOMERY,

Earl of ARUNDEL and SHREWSBURY,

The third EARL created after the Conquest.

WILLIAM the Conqueror was no sooner settled upon the Throne of England, than he conferred these Earldoms upon Roger deMontgomery, son to Hugh deMontgomery and Josceline his wife, daughter to Turolf of Pontaudomare, by Weva, sister to Gunnora, Dutcheſs of Normandy, Great-Grandmother to the Conqueror : Thus he manifested his affection for his kinsman, and the
sense

sense he had of his eminent services. This Roger was Oximensium Vicecomes.

Geoffrey Martel, Earl of Anjou, a man of a turbulent spirit, prosperous in his military attempts upon his neighbours, having seiz'd the castle of Alençon, belonging to William Duke of Normandy ; that Prince was so exasperated at this unexpected and daring provocation, that he laid siege to the Castle of Domfront in Maine. Geoffrey marching with a powerful body to the relief of the place, the Duke sent this Roger de Montgomery and William Fitz-Osborne, both gallant young men, to discover his strength ; they fought valiantly at the head of their party, against the superior force of the enemy.

Roger was one of those bold adventurers, whose extensive views and enterprising genius suited most with the martial spirit and ambitious projects of William. Cool and intrepid in danger, he had a courage fit to encounter the greatest difficulties, and to conquer them ; the possibility of success was a motive sufficient to engage him in the most hazardous expedition : Such was the
man

man who directed the councils of his sovereign, and was entrusted with the chief command of his armies.

In the latter part of his life he was guided by the counsels of Godebald, Adeler, and Herbert, three clergymen, to whom he was a great benefactor; for which Odericus Vitalis gives him the character of a very prudent and moderate man, and of a great lover of equity: So lavish were churchmen of their encomiums to their patrons and advocates, that they transformed their foibles into religious deeds.

Upon Roger de Montgomery's skill and experience in military affairs depended chiefly William's expectation of the English throne; he led the van of the Norman army at the memorable battle of Hastings, wherein victory proclaimed the Conqueror King of England. As he commanded on that day by the stile and title of Marshal, he is accounted the first Marshal of England.

After William's coronation*, he accompanied him into Normandy, and he was de-

* In Lent.

signed

signed Governor there in the King's absence, who receiving intelligence of an insurrection concerted betwixt the Danes and the malecontents of the realm, brought him back in December following, and first advanced him to the Earldoms of Chichester and Arundel ; and soon after to that of Shrewsbury. He was really Earl of Suffex, though the Earls of that territory were usually denominated from the place of their residence ; to these he also added the honour of Eye in Suffolk.

He committed the government of Shrewsbury to Warine the Bald, a man of small stature, but of great spirit, and gave him in marriage his niece Aimeria. He kept by his valour and policy the Welsh in awe, and that whole province in peace. Roger and Robert acted under him as his Lieutenants in the county of Salop, by whose wisdom and courage being freely assisted, he made himself respected by all ranks of men. When the King's eldest son Robert Curthose rose in arms against him, he prevailed upon the King, then at Rouen, by his mild and moderate

derate counsels, to forgive him, and to receive him again to his favour.

William Rufus assuming the Crown after the Conqueror's death, he joined with Odo, Earl of Kent, Robert, Earl of Moreton, and other Noblemen, to raise Robert to the throne.

He destroyed Cambridge with fire and sword, to be revenged of William Rufus, so that the University was wholly abandoned. The King, sensible of the great interest and power of Earl Roger amongst the nobility, who were then against him, tried to gain him to his party.

He protested solemnly, that he would abdicate the supreme authority, if he and the others, whom the King his father had appointed of his council, should think it proper; granting him an unlimited power to act as he pleased, the case of treason only excepted. The Earl, captivated by those smooth expressions, fell off from the rest of the conspirators, and acknowledged William for his lawful Sovereign. The possessions which this great Earl had in England were of a vast

vast extent, as appeareth by the Conqueror's survey, by whose bounty he enjoyed them, viz. in Wilts, three Lordships; in Surry, four; in Hants, nine; in Middlesex, eight; in Cambridgeshire, eleven; in Herefordshire, one; in Gloucestershire, one; in Worcestershire, two; in Warwickshire, eleven; in Staffordshire, thirty; in Suffex, seventy-seven, besides the City of Chichester, the Castle of Arundel, the County of Salop, and the City of Shrewsbury. *

He entered Powis Land, and took the Castle and Town of Baldwyn, which he fortified with a strong castle, and called Montgomery, after his own name. He built also the Castles of Ludlow, Shrewsbury, and Cardigan, for which he did homage to William I. He is praised by the Monks as a person of singular piety. He founded, and most amply endowed, the great Abbey of St. Peter, in the eastern suburbs of Shrewsbury; and three religious houses in Normandy. He was also a great benefactor to the Abbey

* In all, 157 Lordships.

of St. Stephen at Caen, founded by William the Conqueror; to the Abbey of Uttica in Normandy; and that of St. Peter, at Cluny in Burgundy.

His first wife was Mabel, daughter and heir to William Talvace, son of William, son of Yvo de Belesme, a man of great power and renown in the time of Richard, Duke of Normandy; she brought him a large inheritance in Belesme, from which place his eldest son took his surname. That lady, bearing much hatred to the founders of the Abbey of Uttica, caused that house to be grievously burthened with quartering of soldiers. For this and other oppressions exercised by her towards divers of the Nobility, she was afterwards murdered in her bed, and buried in the Abbey of Troarn.

By this Mabel he had issue, five sons and four daughters, viz, Robert de Belesme, Hugh de Montgomery, Roger of Poictou, and Philip, who applied himself to literature, and was a Priest. Arnulph, who having no share in his father's inheritance, became, after his example, a renowned warrior, and conquered

conquered that part of Wales, called Pembroke-shire, from which he took the title of that Earldom. He first began to build a Castle at Pembroke, which he fortified afterwards to secure his brother Robert from the resentment of Henry I. He gave to the Abbey of St. Martin of Sais in Normandy, founded by his father, for the health of his soul, the soul of Earl Roger, his father, and of Earl Hugh, his brother, who was slain that year, the Church of St. Nicholas, situate within his Castle of Pembroke, with twenty carucates of land.

Emme, the eldest of his daughters, was Abbess of Almanisca. Maud married Robert, Earl of Moreton, half brother to the Conqueror. Mabel was wife of Hugh de Novo Castello, and Sibyl of Robert Fitz-Hamon, Lord of Corbeil in the Isle of France.

1130. She gave the Commandery of Shengay in Cambridgeshire to the Knights Templars.

His second wife was Adeliza, daughter of Ebrard de Pusaie, by whom he had issue only one son Ebrard, who being a Clergyman, was one of the Chaplains of Henry I. As he

he had a great esteem for the monastic profession; he bequeathed by his last will and testament to the Abbey of St. Ebrulf in Normandy, thirty shillings, to be paid yearly out of his lands at Alençon, at the beginning of Lent, for the maintaining of a lamp, to burn in the Church of that Abbey day and night, before the Crucifix; and having, by the hands of Reginald, then Prior of Shrewsbury, obtained from the house of Cluny in Burgundy, the Coat of St. Hugh, some time Abbot there, for his own use, he was shorn a Monk in the Abbey of Shrewsbury, with the consent of his wife, three days before his death, where he devoted himself to prayers and religious meditations. He died the sixth of the Kalends of August, 1094, and was honorably buried in the Church of that Monastery.

Robert, surnamed deBelesme, from a famous Castle in Perch, the eldest son of Roger de Montgomery, inherited from his father and mother an immense estate in Normandy.

Hugh de Montgomery, his younger brother, succeeded to the Earldoms of Arundel

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and

and Shrewsbury, and to all the English honours. The Welsh called him Hugh Goch, upon the account of his red hair. This Hugh possessed the manor of Urfield in Staffordshire, in the life-time of his father. He was with Robert de Molbray at the head of the conspirators, who made an attempt against the life of William Rufus, in Northumberland: They had placed divers armed men in a wood there, in order to effect their wicked design; which being revealed to the King, this Earl escaped the just punishment of his confederates, by paying a fine of 3000*l*.

He raised a powerful army in Shropshire, to stop the depredations and outrages of the Welsh, supported by Hugh, Earl of Chester, in the Marches. In his march to Anglesey, he made a most dreadful devastation, and abandoned the unfortunate and defenceless inhabitants upon his passage, to the unheard of cruelties of barbarians, who mangled the bodies of that wretched people with a savage fierceness. Among these one Kenred, a Priest, who directed by his counsels the Welsh in their enterprizes, fell a deplorable victim to their fury. These

These horrid and execrable deeds did not remain long unrevenge'd; for within a few days after, Magnus, King of Norway, having conquered the Orkneys and the Isle of Man, sailed with a few ships to the coasts of Anglesey, with the intention to land there; but meeting with opposition, he let fly his arrows at those that were on shore, by one of which this Earl was slain. His body, being 1098 carried to Shrewsbury, was buried there in the Cloysters of the Abbey.

He was a merciless tyrant, who delighted in the most notorious acts of wickedness and cruelty, an enemy to his fellow creatures, and a disgrace to mankind.

Robert deBelesme obtained, after the death of his younger brother, the Earldom of Arundel and Shrewsbury, in the 10th of William Rufus, upon his petition, accompanied with 3000 l. in money. He was then General* of all the military forces of the King in Normandy, and his first architect in building the Castle of Gisors.

* Princeps Militiæ Regis Willielmi Rufi.

1073

This Robert was, in the 6th of the Conqueror's reign at the siege of the Castle of Frenay in Maine, where the King girded him with the Sword of Knighthood. He grew in so great favour and esteem with that King, that he excelled most of the nobility of Normandy in honour and glory, having there vast possessions and many strong castles.

1088

His benefactor was no sooner dead, but his turbulent and rebellious disposition began to shew itself. He joined with Odo, Earl of Kent, and those of his party, against William Rufus, in behalf of Robert Curthose, and was with them at the Castle of Rochester. Robert, being at that time reconciled to the King, his brother, caused him to be seized as he landed in Normandy, and committed him to close imprisonment. Being set at liberty, he swelled with revenge, and did, upon all occasions, the greatest mischief he could. His restless and implacable temper prompted him, for the full space of fifteen years, to disturb Robert's government, and to seduce his subjects from their allegiance.

The

The character given of Robert de Belesme* is, that he was a crafty and deceitful man ; powerful in arms and eloquence ; but exceeding cruel, covetous, and lustful ; a person of great insight in serious affairs, and indefatigable in the management of wordly concerns ; he was an ingenious architect, but a most inexorable butcher for inflicting of torments ; a vile oppressor, and an enemy to the Church.

Serlo, Bishop of Sais in Normandy, excommunicated him for his wickedness ; and all his lands being interdicted, there was no burying ground therein. He exceeded his brother in cruelty, exercising his tyranny not only to strangers, but even to friends and familiars. He gloried amongst his parasites of his unparalleled inhumanity. He laid claim to the honour of Blythe, as his right by inheritance, which he purchased for a great sum of money. He was, during four years, a severe scourge to the Welsh.

Upon the death of William Rufus, he took part with Robert Curthose against Henry

* Dugdale.

I. and broke out with his two brothers, Roger of Poictou and Arnulph, and William Warren, Earl of Surrey, in open rebellion. He stiled Henry an usurper, and scorned to submit to him.

When Robert Curthose landed at Portsmouth, Belesme was one of the Lords who conducted him to Winchester: But Robert having sold his pretensions to the English Throne for a pension of 3000*l.* made his peace with Henry, his brother, who being exasperated against those who had basely deserted him in his distress, summoned this Earl to answer an heavy charge laid against him. He was impeached for no less than forty-five capital offences. Having obtained leave to go to his counsel, he made his escape, and fled in great anxiety to his Castles. Whereupon the King caused a proclamation to be published, that if he did not surrender, within a limited time, to take his trial, he should be adjudged a public enemy to the realm, and a traitor. Robert, not daring to venture the test, fortified his Castles.

The

The King, being well acquainted with his haughty spirit and inflexible temper, resolved to subdue him by force: He laid siege to his Castle at Arundel; but the flame of rebellion being kindled in different parts of the kingdom, Henry left a considerable body of his army to continue the siege, and to prevent any succour from relieving the place. 1102

The Earl being at last utterly forsaken by the Welsh King and his vassals, and Bridgenorth, the strongest of his castles, being taken by storm, he was forced, in that desperate condition, to implore, with all humility, the King's clemency, upon his approach near Shrewsbury. He confessed his crime, and offered him the keys of that town, which the King accepted, without any mark of anger; he even suffered him to have a safe-conduct with horse and arms, to the sea-coast. But he seized on all his honours and possessions; and punished, in the same manner, those that had adhered to him in his rebellion. The kingdom felt an inexpressible joy to be thus rid of that savage monster, who had so barbarously used his captives. He had in-

curred the King's displeasure to that degree, that his whole family fell a sacrifice to his vengeance. Roger de Poictou, and Arnulph, his brother, both wealthy Earls, were utterly extirpated. The lands which Roger de Montgomery, their father, had bestowed upon Almanisca, were given to one of the King's army, because Robert's sister was Abbess of that Monastery.

The wealth which he had treasured up in thirty-four strong castles, formerly built for his rebellious purposes, supported him in Normandy, where he was generally detested.

He set on fire the Abbey of Almanisca, and filled that sanctuary with horror and desolation. Robert Curthose, marching with an army against that furious incendiary, was unfortunately routed. In order to save his Dutchy from destruction, he sued for peace, and yielded up to Belesme his father's lands and honours, with the Bishoprick of Sais. Thus, that rebel ruled over his sovereign.

King Henry, having received intelligence of that transaction, passed over into Normandy with a formidable army, and up-
braided

braided his brother for having made a peace, without his advice, with Robert de Belesme, a wicked traitor to them both. Necessity pleaded his excuse.

Henry was no sooner returned into England, than Belesme burnt the Church of Tournay, in the diocese of Sais; and in it, forty-five men, women, and children. 1103

He conspired afterwards to depose Henry; 1108 and stirred up William, the son of Robert Curthose, who was then in exile, to appear as a competitor to the English Crown. Lewis, King of France, William, Duke of Poictou, Henry, Duke of Burgundy, Alan, Earl of Bretagne, Foulk, Earl of Anjou, and other powerful Princes, were prevailed on by the artful insinuations of the wicked Earl, to enter into that infamous league. The King, having experienced, that no favour could win him, nor the most solemn oaths bind him, convened him before his Court of Justice at Bonville for all his rebellious practices; and being found guilty, was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, at Keresburg in Normandy; and his estates, at Sais and

and Alençon, disposed of in favour of Theobald, Earl of Blois, brother to Stephen, afterwards King of England. Being thus degraded of all his honours, he was brought over into England, and secured at Warham the remainder of his life. His sufferings were a just judgment upon him, for his mischievous and abominable deeds.

He married Agnes, daughter of Guy, Earl of Ponthieu, who was confined for a long time in the Castle of Belesme. She at last made her escape, being assisted by a servant, and fled to the Countess of Chartres; never returning to her husband, for whom she had conceived an invincible aversion. He had issue by her one only son, surnamed Talvace, to whom, by the entreaties of Mand, the Empress's daughter, the King restored his father's estate in Normandy. But upon the differences which arose afterwards betwixt King Henry and his son-in-law, Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, this William Talvace being suspected by the King to espouse Geoffrey's cause, he summoned him to appear before him; and upon refusing, the King seized all

all his lands and honours. He was generously supported after the King's death by the Earl of Anjou, and took the titles of Earl of Ponthieu and Sais. This William Talvace had, by Ala his wife, daughter to Odo, Duke of Burgundy, two sons, and two daughters, Guy, afterwards Earl of Ponthieu, and John. One of the daughters married Jubel, the son of Walter de Meduana; and the other William, the third Earl of Warren, and afterwards Patrick, Earl of Salisbury.

Roger de Poictou, the third son of Roger de Montgomery, was a military man, and being advanced to the title of Earl, he lived for a time in wealth and power. He had the Earldom of Lancaster, besides a hundred and eighty-eight Manors in that County, seventy-six in Yorkshire, three in Essex, fifty-nine in Suffolk, eleven in Nottinghamshire, seven in Derbyshire, ten in Norfolk, and forty-four in Lincolnshire.* He had but one daughter, whose name was Sybill.

* In all, 398.

Alexander

Alexander Montgomery, Earl of Eglington, Lord Montgomery, comes from this ancient and illustrious family. Philip, fourth son of Roger de Montgomery, first Earl of Arundel, coming to Scotland in the reign of King Henry I. got a fair inheritance in the Shire of Renfrew, and from him descended Sir Robert Montgomery, of Eglesham in that county, who in 1388, being at the battle of Otterburn in Northumberland, took prisoner, with his own hands, Henry, Lord Percy, named Hotspur, who, after killing James, Earl of Douglas, and mortally wounding the Earl of Murray, still pressed too boldly on his foes. For his ransom, he obliged him to build the Castle of Punnoon, in the Lordship of Eglesham.

The present Earl is the tenth. He was created Earl of Eglington, and Lord Montgomery, in 1603, the fifteenth of James IV.

The title of Earl of Arundel laid dormant, till it was conferred on William de Albini Pincerna Posterity.

ALBINIES,

A L B I N I E S,
 E A R L S O F S U S S E X,
 A R U N D E L, and C H I C H E S T E R.

WILLIAM de Albini, son of Roger de Albini, by Amicia, his wife, and elder brother to that famous Nigel de Albini, whose posterity assumed the surname of Mowbray, came first in England with William the Conqueror. Being one of his faithful followers, he granted him divers lands in Norfolk and other places; whereupon he ejected several persons out of their possessions. He gave also to this William de Albini and his heirs, the Lordship of Bokenham, to hold by the service of being Butler to the Kings of England, on the day of their coronation: For which respect he

was

THE ANTIQUITIES

was afterwards stiled in divers charters, *Pincerna Henrici Regis Anglorum*. This William de Albini founded the Abbey of * Wimundham in Norfolk, and gave to the Monks of Rochester, the tithes of his manor of Elham.

He married Maud, the daughter of Roger Bigot, with whom he had ten Knights fees in Norfolk; and left issue three sons, William, Nigel, and Oliver.

He gave to the Monks of Wimundham, on the funeral-day of Maud, his wife, the manor of Hapelburg, in pure alms; a cross of silver, in which were placed divers reliques; a gold ring, for the use of the Abbot; and a silver chalice, of an exquisite workmanship, in form of a sphere; to which donation were witnesses, his three sons. He had also a daughter, called Oliva, wife to Ralph de Haya, a great Baron at that time. He was buried before the High Altar in the Abbey of Wimundham; and the Monks of that house did usually pray for his soul by

• A Cell to St. Alban's Monastery.

the

the name of William de Albini, the King's Butler.

William, his son and heir, called William with the strong hand, was one of the handsomest men in England, and perhaps in all Europe. His bare aspect attracted love and veneration: He was an experienced soldier, and a great politician; had a wonderful sagacity in concluding treaties, and forming alliances; he was devout without ostentation, and a great protector of the Church and Clergy. He had a very extensive and elevated genius; ever fruitful in great projects. His virtues and accomplishments rendered him one of the most amiable men of his age.

The Queen of France, being then a widow, and a beautiful woman, caused a tournament to be proclaimed throughout her dominions. Hereupon, William de Albini, bravely accoutred, came to Paris, with divers gallant men: He excelled in this tournament all his competitors, overcoming many, and wounding one mortally, with his lance. Women, in those times of chivalry,

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valry, were passionately fond of the champions of these barbarous diversions. The Queen, admiring the prowess and majestic air of the brave Albini, invited him to a costly banquet, and having bestowed upon him many jewels of great value, offered him marriage; but having plighted his troth to Adeliza, Queen Dowager of England, a Princess who had all the accomplishments of her rival, and none of her foibles, he declined honorably that great match. Thus the alliance of that hero was courted by two Queens, relicts of the most powerful sovereigns in Christendom.

Returning to England, with the fame of his glorious exploits, Adeliza accepted him for her husband. The King had settled, for her dower, the County of Sussex and the Castle of Arundel, which she made the place of her residence. As she professed a great respect to Maud, the Empress, daughter to Henry I. William de Albini received her at the port of Arundel with great demonstrations of joy; and having introduced her into the Castle, he assisted her in recovering the
Crown

Crown from Stephen, who seized upon his Castle and Barony of Belvoir, with all his other lands, and disposed of them to Ranulph, Earl of Chester. Upon the pacification betwixt the Empress and King Stephen, all his lands and honours were restored; and Maud, in consideration of his great services and sufferings, advanced him to the Earldom of Arundel.

He was the mediator of the peace between King Stephen, and Henry, Duke of Normandy, afterwards King of England, by the name of Henry II. The two armies were preparing for battle with equal ardour, when, by the prudent advice of the Earl of Arundel, who was on King Stephen's side, they were prevented from coming to blows. He represented to the King the misery the kingdom was going to be exposed to, by a battle, which must be very bloody, and almost as fatal to the conquerors as vanquished. He intimated, that the justness of the quarrel was on the Duke's side; adding, it would be more becoming Christians, to try whether matters could not be adjusted by a treaty,

E which

which would restore peace to the unfortunate kingdom. In fine, he plainly told him, it was not reasonable a whole nation should be exposed to the greatest calamities, on account of two princes, who aimed more at gratifying their own ambition, than at the happiness of the English. Let therefore, said he, this pernicious fury of a Civil War be set aside; and fit persons chosen to compose all differences, with a cessation of arms, for the present, to the end that these animosities may be calmly appeased. Whether Stephen was moved by these remonstrances, or apprehensive of being deserted in case he was bent upon fighting, he consented, that an accommodation should be proposed to the Duke: First, they agreed upon a truce, and afterwards made a peace.

After the death of King Stephen, Henry II. succeeding to the Crown, he was in such great favour with that Prince, that he did not only obtain the Castle and Honour of Arundel to himself and his heirs, but a confirmation of the Earldom of Suffex: For though the title of Earl was most known by
Arundel

Arundel and Chichester, which were the chief places of his residence, yet he was really Earl of the County of Suffex, by the Tertium Denarium of the Pleas of Suffex, granted to him; which was the usual way of investing such great men in ancient times, with the possession of any Earldom, after the ceremonies of girding with the sword, and putting on the robes, were performed; which were, 'till of late, thought essential to their creation.

In the tenth of Henry II. upon the high displeasure conceived by the King, towards Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, under the specious pretence of asserting the rights and immunities of his Church, had rebelled against his Sovereign, and fled privately beyond sea, rather than submit, the Earl of Arundel was sent at the head of an Ambassy, with divers Bishops and Peers, to Lewis, King of France, and to Pope Gervase, representing the haughty Prelate as a traitor, who had escaped from justice; and desiring that Monarch not to receive him in his dominions, and intreating the Pope not to give

1164

credit to his false and artful suggestions: He begged, that the Pope would be pleased to use his authority to compel the Archbishop to make his submission to the King.

1173 This Earl was one of the chief commanders under King Henry II. in the expedition against Lewis, King of France, when he invaded Normandy, and relieved Verneuil.

He was commissioned by the King for the performance of the covenant which was made by him, with Hubert, Earl of Savoy and Maurien, concerning the marriage of John, son to the King, with Alice, daughter of the said Earl. He joined the same year with Richard de Lucy, Justice of England, in raising forces against Robert, Earl of Leicester, then in rebellion; they gave him battle, and having routed his army, took him prisoner, near St. Edmund's-Bury in Suffolk.

He founded, in the reign of King Stephen, the Abbey of Buchenham in Norfolk, for the good of his soul, of Queen Adeliza, his wife, and their children, near the Castle he had built there.

Moreover

Moreover he founded, with Queen Adeliza, the little Priory of Pinham, near Arundel-bridge. According to the substance of the charter, whose original I shall copy at the end of this book, Queen Adeliza gave a piece of ground, near Arundel-bridge, called Pinham, to William and Reinbron, her Chaplains, for the health of the soul of her Lord and Husband, Henry I. Ranulph, then Bishop of Chichester, approved the said charter, confirmed and enlarged by William, Earl of Arundel. The Church of that little Priory was dedicated to God and St. Bartholomew. William and Walter, two Friars of the Order of St. Austin, Chaplains of the Castle, obtained a licence from the Earl to build it, with a Monastery. He gave them annually a bushel of corn, out of his mills de Swanebourne, for the good of the souls of King Henry I. Queen Adeliza, his heirs, and his own; thirteen cords of wood, to be cut in the forest of Arundel, for fuel; and timber for repairing the wooden bridge of Arundel, whenever his forester should think it necessary.

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THE ANTIQUITIES

He granted, moreover, to the Friars of Pinham, the privilege of fishing on both sides of the bridge, at the distance of a furlong; and the right of pasture in common with his burghers, in his meadows of Arundel, for fourteen cows and two bulls, besides the liberty to feed their hogs in the park and forest of Arundel, in common with his vassals in Wepham, in free and pure alms for ever, without any service or exaction.

By this charter it appears, that all the inhabitants of Arundel, by a special grant and cession of the Earls, had an equal right of common pasture in the meads, which the corporation enjoy to themselves.

He bestowed upon the Cathedral of Chichester, the Prebend of East-Dean and West-Dean, and was a great benefactor to the Monks of * Boxgrave in Sussex, belonging and subject to the Abbey of Dive in Normandy: That Church and Monastery of Benedictines were dedicated to the Virgin Mary. William, Earl of Arundel, gave them part

* Founded in the reign of Henry I. by the concession of Queen Adeliza.

of his wood, called Besselsale, adjoining to the woods of Hannac, and parted from the other woods by two roads and three crosses; and, instead of the tithes which they had in his manor of Stockton, for the maintenance of a Monk, who sung Mass every day, for the faithful deceased, at the Altar of St. John in the Church of Boxgrave, he gave them, in the same manor, forty acres of land, with a messuage of thirty-three acres, to Ordingar, Prior of the said Monastery; he granted them also common of pasture there for fifty sheep, ten oxen, two horses, two goats, and twenty hogs; and a piece of land, of the yearly revenue of seven shillings, at Mildenton, for the maintenance of a lamp in the Chapter House. These grants and donations were free and pure alms for the health of the soul of Henry II. son of the Empress Maud, from whose bounty the Earl received the confirmation of the honour of Arundel; they were also intended for the good of his soul and his heirs, the souls of Queen Adeliza, of Oliva his sister, and of

Oliva and Agatha, his daughters ; who were all four buried in the Church of the Monastery of Boxgrave.

He departed this life at Waverley in Surry, the third of the ides of October, and was buried in the Abbey of Wimundham, founded by his father ; leaving issue by Queen Adeliza, four sons, William, Godfrey ; but the names of the two youngest sons are not mentioned ; and three daughters, Alice, married to John, Earl of Eu in Piccardy, Oliva, and Agatha, who died before him.

Some authors *, whose veracity is not questioned, affirm, that he was called William with the Strong Hand, and a Lion given him for his arms ; because, being shut up in a lion's den, by the Queen of France, whom he refused to marry, he ran his hand forcibly into the lion's mouth, and pulled up his tongue by the roots.

The death of Queen Adeliza was an irreparable loss to the County of Suffex, and especially to the Town of Arundel, where she kept a court more hospitable than magnifi-

* Dugdale's Baronage.

cent. All ranks of people sincerely lamented and mourned for that beneficent Princess: A friend to the poor, the widow, and the orphan, and to the unfortunate in general; she took a pleasure in soothing their misfortunes. She was a perfect model of piety and goodness, and had a great sweetness, accompanied with majesty; an air of grandeur, without the least tincture of pride. She had the sincerest affection for the Earl, her husband; which he as kindly returned; a virtue so much the more worthy of the highest applause, as it is so rarely met with among the great: Finally, she paid an entire submission to the will of her Creator, in her expiring moments, as she had before done in the whole tenor of her life. The Earl interred her with all the ceremonies which were observed in the funerals of Crowned Heads; and her corps deposited in St. John's Chapel, in the Church of Boxgrave.

William II. surnamed De Maschines, was, in the twelfth of Henry II. possessed of a very great estate in lands, viz. thirty-two Lordships, held by his ancestors in the reign of
Henry

Henry I. and therefore called *de veteri feoffamento*, and fix Knights fees, of which he was enfeoffed at the beginning of the reign of King Henry II. who, besides, gave him the whole Rape of Arundel, to hold of him by the service of eighty-four Knights fees and an half.

In a great council held at Northampton, in the twenty-third of Henry II. this William had a grant from the King of the Earl-
 1189 dom of Suffex, and in the first of Richard I. had a confirmation from that King of the Castle and Honour of Arundel, as also the *Tertium Denarium de placitis comitatus Suffexie*, as his father had from King Henry II. and next year had Livery of the honour of Arundel, the Castle and Mill, with the Honour of Petworth; for which Livery he gave two thousand marks. He was a considerable contributor to King Richard's ransom:
 1193 Upon collecting the aid for the King's redemption, he paid eighty-four pounds, ten shillings for his scutage, and accounted seven hundred pounds for his relief for his lands in Norfolk.

King

King John, in the fourth year of his 1203
 reign, acquitted him of all such debts as he
 then owed to the Jews.

In the sixth of the same reign, he was
 one of the great Lords that granted a safe-
 conduct to those Barons who came to Lon-
 don for making their peace with the King,
 after the relaxation of the interdict.

William, Earl of Arundel, and Philip de 1215
 Albini, attended the King in a meadow, cal-
 led Runimede, between Stains and Windsor,
 at the time that the Great Charter, and the
 Charter of the Forests, were granted. These
 two charters have been since the foundation
 of the liberties of this nation. He was then
 of the King's party; but afterwards he took an
 oath to obey the determination of the twenty-
 five Barons, who were elected to take care
 that the tenor of those charters should be ob-
 served, and to compel the King, on his re-
 fusel, to fulfil his engagements. His name
 will be transmitted to the latest posterity
 with veneration, as one of the Barons who
 signed that memorable charter, and rescued
 their country from slavery.

When

1216 When Lewis *, son to the King of France, was invited by the rebellious Barons, with a promise to set the Crown on his head, presuming he would prevail, the Earl adhered to him, which put the King in such a rage, that he plundered and burnt, with a mighty army, his houses and lands in Norfolk. He was sent prisoner to Corf Castle, after John had took the town of Rochester, of which he had been made Governor by the Barons; but purchased his liberty by a large fine. After the death of King John, which happened this year, he was one of the first Barons that acknowledged young King Henry's right.

1218 The Earl of Arundel went to the Holy Land, with Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and others, and was at the famous siege of Damietta, where he received the thanks of the Christian confederates for his gallant behaviour. He died in his return from that expedition; and his body, being brought into England by Thomas, a Monk of St. Alban's, was interred in the Abbey of Wymundham,

* The Dauphin.

whereof

whereof he was patron. He was very zealous for rescuing the Holy Land from the hands of the infidels. If we consider his private character, he was affable, kind, and generous; a great friend of justice, and a man of the strictest honour: In a public station, he acquitted himself as an eminent statesman; equally fit to preside in a camp, or in a council; and he will always be remembered as a strenuous assertor of the rights and privileges of mankind.

By Maud, daughter to James de St. Sidori, with whom he had all her father's lands in England, and widow to Roger, Earl of Clare, he left issue, William, his son, and successor in this Earldom.

William III. on doing homage, had livery of his father's lands and honours. He married Mabel, the second of the four sisters and co-heiresses to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, with whom he had five hundred pounds a year in land. He died suddenly, and was buried with his ancestors, in the Abbey of Wimundham. He left issue, two sons, William and Hugh; and five daughters, Mabel,

1129

Mabel, Isabel, Nichola, Colet, and Cecilia. As he lived retired, without any public employ, historians are unacquainted with his private character.

William IV. called de Belvoir, while his father lived, commanded the King's army against Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and his adherents, who rose up in arms against the King, because he admitted the Poictouvins, and other strangers, into his council; and bestowed on them the chief places of trust and profit in the state. Tho' he was an experienced officer, the Earl Marshal was so successful against him, that he obliged the King to banish the Poictouvins; and so the peace of the kingdom was restored. He died, unmarried, in the year 1235, and was buried before the High Altar, in the Priory of Belvoir. As he left no issue, he was succeeded, in his titles and estates, by his brother Hugh. This William was a courtier, and a great advocate of the King's prerogative, which he maintained with all his power against the rights and liberties of his oppressed countrymen, who had been used

to

to look upon the Albinies as uncorruptible patriots, and the generous defenders of an injured people.

Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel, gave two thousand six hundred marks fine to the King, to obtain the possession of all the lands and castles descended to him by the death of Earl William, his brother, and of all the lands that did descend to him, by right of inheritance, from Ranulph, Earl of Chester, his uncle. As Hugh was a minor, at his brother's death, he was taken by the King him-
 self in ward; and the Earl of Warren, at the solemn nuptials of Henry III. served the King with the royal cup, *Loco comitis Arundeliæ, eò quod adolescens fuerat idem comes Arundeliæ, nec adhuc gladio cinctus militari*; in the place of this Earl, by reason he was then but a youth, and not knighted. 1236

This Earl Hugh had summons to prepare himself with horse and arms, to attend King Henry III. in his expedition into France. He married Isabel, daughter of William, Earl of Warren and Surry; and died without issue, in the prime of youth. He was
 buried 1243

buried May 7, in the Abbey of Wimdunham, leaving his great inheritance to be divided amongst his four sisters. Mabel, the eldest of them, wife to Robert de Tatshal, had the Castle and Manor of Buchenham, for her capital seat; Isabel, wife to John Fitz-Alan, the Castle and Manor of Arundel; Nichola, the third sister, wife to Roger de Somery, the Manor of Barne in Leicestershire; and Cecilia, wife to Roger de Montall, the Castle of Rising in Norfolk. He had another sister, named Colet, to whom her uncle Ranulph, Earl of Chester, gave thirty pounds for jointure; which gift was confirmed by Henry III. in the 17th year of his reign.

1252 This Hugh was a very promising genius, and a young nobleman of extraordinary expectation. Thus ended a noble family, which had flourished in England since the conquest.

Isabel, relict of the Earl Hugh, applied to the King for the wardship of a certain person, which she challenged as her right; and not succeeding in her application, boldly

told him, That he was constituted by God Almighty to govern his people ; but that he neither governed himself, nor his subjects, as he ought to do : Adding, that he wronged the Church, and oppressed the Nobles. To which the King answered, Have the Peers framed a charter, and appointed you their advocate to speak for them, by reason of your eloquence ? No, said she ; but you have violated that charter of liberties, which your father did grant, and which you obliged yourself by oath to perform. Thus, you are a notorious infringer of your faith and oath. What is become of those liberties of England, so solemnly recorded, so often confirmed, and so dearly purchased ? I, though a woman, with all the free-born people of this realm, do appeal to the tribunal of God, against you. Heaven and earth shall bear witness how injuriously you have dealt with us ; and the Avenger of Perjury will protect the justice of our cause.

As the King was conscious of the breach of his promise, he beheld, with admiration, the spirited conduct of the Countess ; and be-

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ing

ing checked by her stately countenance, and her severe reproof, said, Do you desire my favour, Kinswoman? To which she replied, Since you have denied me that which is right, what reason have I to hope for your favour? I do, in the presence of Christ, appeal against those who have, by evil counsels, misled you from justice and truth, for their private ends. The character of that lady is one of the most illustrious we meet with in the English history.

Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire, was built by the Albinies. They resided there, according to Mr. Burton, in the reign of Henry I. and were true natives of this land, and no Normans or strangers. His opinion is founded upon this passage of Matthew Paris, where he mentions honourably the gallant behaviour of William de Albini, at the battle of Tinchebray in Normandy, on behalf of Henry I. against Robert Curthose. --

In hoc opere potissimè potentissimus laudandus fuit Willelmus de Albinea Brito; qui gladio discurrens inter hostes extracto, belli negotium confirmavit. “ In this encounter chiefly deserves
honour,

honour, the most valiant William de Albini, the Briton, who, with his sword, broke through the army, and put an end to the fight." The surname of Brito was conferred upon him, in order to distinguish him from William de Albini Pincerna, in respect of the great office of Butler, which he bore at the King's coronation.

Roger de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, having forfeited his estates in Yorkshire, for disloyalty, Henry I. gave the greatest part of them to Nigel de Albini, a person of noble extraction amongst the Normans, and by the mother's side a Mowbray. He was Bow-bearer to William Rufus; and Henry I. conferred upon him such large possessions, that he had in England a hundred and forty Knights fees; and in Normandy a hundred and twenty. His son Roger was also commanded by him to take the name of Mowbray, an honourable, wealthy, and powerful family, from whom the Mowbrays, Earls of Nottingham, and Dukes of Norfolk, were descended.

Rising Castle, near Lynn in Norfolk, was formerly the seat of the Albinies: Afterwards of Robert de Monthault, by marriage with the sister and co-heir of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel; and lastly, of the Mowbrays, descended from the same stock with the Albinies.

The town of Campden, in Gloucestershire, was, in the time of Edward II. in the possession of Nicholas de Albiniaco.



FITZ-



FITZ-ALANS of CLUN,
EARLS OF ARUNDEL.

THE Family of the * Fitz-Alans of Clun was of great renown in the time of the Conquest: They were possessed of different considerable manors in Shropshire, and other counties.

John, son of William Fitz-Alan, adhered to Robert Fitz-Walter, and the rest of the rebellious Barons, who were then in arms against King John. 1215

In the first year of Henry III. having letters of safe-conduct to come in and make his peace, he had livery of the lands of his inheritance, for which he gave no less than ten thousand marks for his fine. He had,

* They were great benefactors to the Abbey of St. Peter, of Shrewsbury; and founders of Haymond Abbey, in Shropshire.

the year following, a respite for payment of that debt. He was summoned to attend the King at Oxford, upon the truce being agreed on between the King and Lewelin, Prince of Wales.

1238

This John had two wives; the first was Isabel, second daughter of William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, and sister and co-heir to Hugh, her brother; the second was Hawise de Blanc-minster, who departed this life the

1240 24th of Henry III.

John Fitz-Alan, his son and heir, succeeded him in the twenty-eighth of Henry III. Upon the partition of all the lands of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel, he had, by right of descent from Isabel, his mother, the Castle and Lordship of Arundel, which was assigned him for his principal seat. Thus he became Earl of Arundel in her right, without any creation.

1244

The Earldoms of Suffex and Chichester reverted to the Crown. The title of Earl of Suffex lay dormant till 1607, when the noble family of Ratcliff was raised to that honour, of which there were five Earls. The Earl

Earl of Newburgh, a gracious, munificent, and amiable nobleman, descends from the same stock.

John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, being 1260
one of the Barons Marchers for the principality of Wales, was made Captain General of all the forces, sent to guard the borders against the hostile incursions of the Welsh, who then infested the frontiers of England: But Roger de Mortimer, being made General 1262
Warden of all the Marches, he received the King's precept to attend the commands of Roger, for the preservation of the peace in those parts.

Upon the accord made betwixt the King 1264
and the Barons that had been at variance with him, he was one of the Lords to whom the King directed his letters, by which he required him to send his seal for the ratification thereof, in case he could not personally repair unto him.

He received summons to come to Hereford with the other Barons, in the Epiphany, 1265
well fitted with horse and arms, for the defence

fence of the Marches, against the incursions of the Welsh.

1266 Having adhered to the rebellious Barons, he was with some of them in the Castle of Rochester: He deserted them afterwards, and fought desperately, for the King, at the battle of Lewes, where he was taken prisoner with him, but was soon released.

1268 This John died the fifty-second of Henry III. leaving issue, by Maud, his wife, daughter of Rose de Verdun, John, his son and heir.

He was reputed a man of taste for polite literature, in that age, wherein learning was branded as a disgrace by people of fashion, and confined to some monasteries of Benedictines. Although he had been trained up to arms from his youth, he did not think that study was incompatible with a military life, in which he acquired the character of an active, brave, and excellent General, equally capable to plan, and to execute the most difficult enterprizes. He was frank, open, humane, and hospitable. His desertion from the King to the Barons, and his sudden

sudden return to a distressed Monarch, who had entrusted him with the chief command of his armies, may be mis-represented as pusillanimity and a selfish defection; but it seems to me, that he joined with the Barons with a design to support their just claims, not to countenance their rebellion.

John, Earl of Arundel, was but two and twenty years of age, when he succeeded to his father's honours and estates. Having done his homage, he obtained livery of his lands, upon paying a hundred pounds for his Barony in Shropshire, and twenty-five pounds for the fourth part of the Barony of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel: He survived his father but two years, leaving issue, by Isabel de Mortimer, his wife, Richard, his son and heir, who was then but five years old.

The wardship of the said Richard, Earl of Arundel, was granted, in the first year of Edward I. to Roger de Mortimer. William Aguillon, of an ancient and illustrious family in France, was constituted Governor of Arundel Castle, during his minority; and the care of his lands was committed to John

de Oxenden: Isabel de Mortimer, hismother, obtained of King Edward I. the Honour and Castle of Arundel, during his nonage.

- 1285 Richard, being out of ward, obtained a grant for a fair at his Manor of Arundel in Suffex, upon the eve-day and morrow after the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross. He had the livery of his father's estate; and being, on that account, seized of the Castle, Honour, and Lordship of Arundel, in his own demesne as a fee, was, in that regard, and without any other consideration, formal creation, or investiture, Earl of Arundel; and accordingly was so stiled in all letters, precepts, and inquisitions, ordered by the King concerning him. Upon the expedition made into Scotland the twenty-sixth of Edward I. he is called *Ricardus, filius Alani, Comes Arundel*; and by the precept 1301 directed to him from the King, he is also stiled *Comes Arundel*; and by the inquisition taken after his death, he is called so likewise.

It is evident, that John, his ancestor, had before him, that title, from the King's mandate

date to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, to enquire what debts Edmund, then Earl of Arundel, son and heir to the last mentioned Richard, stood charged with, either in his own name, or in the name of any of his ancestors ; in which mandate there is this expression : -- *Quod idem Edmundus tenetur ad Scaccarium prædictum in CIII l. xvi s. ix d. de duobus debitis, quæ inveniuntur in rotulis Scaccarii nostri prædicti sub nomine Johannis, filii Alani quondam Comitis Arundeliæ antecessoris prædicti Edmundi.*

By that mandate it appears, that the Barons did not, in former times, claim, as a privilege of the Peerage, an exemption from paying their creditors ; and, that the Kings obliged them to do justice to their subjects in that respect.

Richard married Alizon, daughter to the Marquis of Saluce in Italy ; and left issue by her, Edmund, his son and successor, who was sixteen years old at the time of the death of his father ; and two daughters, Maud, wife to Philip, Lord Burnel ; and Margaret, wife

1305 wife to William Boteler, of Wemme. He died the thirtieth of Edward I.

Richard, Earl of Arundel, was a well-bred man, and a good scholar. He travelled into Italy, with an eager desire to improve his knowledge in that country, which boasted already of its pre-eminence in arts and sciences; and whose metropolis, resorted to by Pilgrim potentates, was revered as the capital city of Christendom, and the awful seat of the Vicar of Christ upon earth, and of the supreme Head of the Church. He was a philosopher in that state of grandeur, which is the bane of virtue and moderation, an enemy to pageantry and ostentation; and took a particular delight in promoting the welfare and happiness of his vassals.

1306 Edmund, Earl of Arundel, received the honour of Knighthood, with Prince Edward, and divers persons of note, by the solemn ceremony of Bathing; and attended the
1311 King in his expedition into Scotland. He was one of the six Earls who appeared in arms

arms against the King, upon the account of Gaveston, his prime minister.

In the fifth of Edward II. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, a Prince of the blood, taking upon him to redress the grievances of the nation, formed a confederacy with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, and Hereford, in order to oppose all that should obstruct the course of justice against Gaveston, the King's favourite. The Earl of Arundel was constituted Lieutenant and Captain-General to the King, from Trent northwards, as far as Roxborough in Scotland; he was also appointed by the Barons, one of the Lords Commissioners for regulating the King's household, and for settling the affairs of the nation: They look upon him as the assertor of the rights of Church and State. He behaved so well in the wars of Scotland, where he provided two hundred foot for the King's service out of his territories, that the King bestowed upon him, and the heirs male of his body, the isle of Altholm, and all the lands forfeited by the rebellion of the Scotch Lords,

1312

1313

Lords, with the manors and possessions of Roger, Lord Mortimer, of Wigmore in the Marches of Wales, and the estates of Lord Bodlesmere, also escheated by their rebellion.

1324 He stood in such great favour with the King, and was so far trusted by him, that he obtained his special letters to the Pope, which, representing the division of the nobles occasioned by the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, he prevailed upon the Pope to grant a dispensation to John, son and heir to Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, to marry one of the Earl of Lancaster's daughters; and to the son and heir of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to marry another of them, in order to reconcile those powerful families.

1325 The high esteem the King had for him became the cause of his ruin: That Monarch, being abandoned by the great Earls, except those of Arundel and Surry, the first fell a sacrifice to the people's fury, in that violent storm raised by the nobles, who bore an

an implacable hatred against the King's government, and the Spencers, his favourites.

He was mortally hated by Mortimer. It was laid to his charge, that, having married his son and heir to the daughter of Hugh le Despencer, he had been privy to his counsels, and had done the Queen much prejudice in her absence; and besides, had procured the death of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, with that of Gondemar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

The Earl of Arundel having been taken 1326 with the King in Glamorganshire, the Queen ordered him to be conducted to Hereford, in a most ignominious manner, and to be exposed all the way to the insults and curses of a deluded people, who plundered his treasure. She marched herself to that city, where he was beheaded, in Mortimer's presence, who was daunted by his heroical countenance.

Froissard says, that the * Queen, landing in England, divers of the nobility repair-

* Isabella of France, sister to Charles the Fair.

THE ANTIQUITIES

ed to her; that she caused the Earl of Arundel to be brought before Prince Edward, and many Barons of his attendance; where, being condemned to death, he was first drawn, then beheaded, and afterwards hanged on a gibbet; which execution was done at the gates of the castle of Bristol, in the sight of the King himself, and Hugh le Despencer, the younger, in October, 1326.

By Alice, his wife, sister and heir to John, Earl of Warren and Surry, this Earl left issue, Richard, his son and heir, and * Edmund, a younger son, whom the King recommended to the Pope, for preferring him to some ecclesiastical dignity; and two daughters, Alice, married to John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Jane, to Warine Gerard, Lord Lisle. His honour and estate being forfeited, the Castle and Lordship of Arundel was given to † Edmund, Earl of Kent, uncle to King Edward III.

* He married Sybil, daughter to William, Earl of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and Lord of Man and Derby, who was one of the most illustrious characters in that age of heroism.

† He was, on that account, Earl of Arundel.

Roger

Roger Mortimer was restored to his lands and honours, to which was added, part of the estate of the Earl of Arundel.

Whatever were the crimes laid to his charge, his condemnation was illegal, having been deprived of the benefit of being tried by his Peers, and denied a counsel to speak in his defence. It was an act of cruel oppression, and detestable tyranny, suggested by the inveterate malice of an insolent and revengeful favourite of a Queen, subservient to his lust and arbitrary sway. The connection of the Earls of Arundel with the Despencer family served their enemies to defame that nobleman, as an accomplice of their wicked administration. One cannot but lament the dismal fate of that great man, whose glorious exploits in Scotland, and eminent services to his King and Country, made him proclaimed unanimously by the Barons, the arbitrator of their differences with Edward, who reposed the same confidence upon his wisdom and integrity. He had his failings, in common with all mankind; but

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his

his virtues and his abilities distinguished him from all his cotemporaries.

- 1328 Edward III. granted to Alice, his wife, an annuity of three hundred and twenty pounds, for life, to maintain herself and children.

- Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel and
1330 Surry, being restored in blood by * Parliam-ent, had the Castle of Arundel surrendered to him; which restoration and surrender was afterwards confirmed in parliament the twenty-fifth of Edward III. it having been determined the first of Edward's reign, that Edmund, his father, was unjustly put to death.
- 1333 He had a grant of part of the possessions of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, attainted.

- 1336 He accompanied the King in the wars to Scotland, where he besieged the Castle of the Earl of Dunbar, gallantly defended by the Countess. Being Steward of the Realm of Scotland, by hereditary right, he gave up his whole title therein to the King, in consideration of a thousand marks he was to

* As the attainder of his father was confirmed by parliament, he was restored entirely by the indulgence of King Edward III.

receive

receive out of the King's Exchequer, at Carnarvon, as part of the revenues of North-Wales: The next year he was joined with William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, against the Scots; he was also constituted Justice of North Wales, and obtained the King's Charter for a Court within his Borough of Arundel, and to hold, by himself and his Bailiffs, the Sheriff's Turn within that Liberty, paying yearly to the King, three pounds, sixteen shillings, and eight-pence. 1337

He was engaged in the wars of Scotland, with an allowance of a hundred and forty-five pounds, sixteen shillings, and two-pence, for his salary; and being constituted Admiral of the western seas, he was one of the chief commanders in the expedition into Flanders. He assisted at the magnificent Feast and Justing, held at London, by the King, in compliment to the Countess of Salisbury. He was, the next year, at the siege of Vannes in Brittany. 1341

He was sent Ambassador with Henry de Lancaster, Earl of Derby, to Alphonfus, King 1344

of Castile and Leon, for settling the differences betwixt the two Kings, in regard to maritime affairs: He was, the same year, sent, as Joint-Lieutenant, with troops into Guienne; they consisted of five hundred Knights, two thousand archers, and a large body of infantry.

1345 He was separated from Mabel, daughter of Hugh le Despencer, to whom he had been married in his minority; and the Pope, at the King's recommendation, granted him a dispensation to marry Eleanor, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, by reason of their affinity.

1346 He attended the King in his wars with France, and was one of the chief Commanders under Edward, the Black Prince, at the famous battle of Crecy, where he took prisoner the Duke of Alençon, King Philip's brother.

1348 He was sent Ambassador to the Pope, to confer with the Ambassadors of Philip de Valois, King of France, in the presence of Pope Clement VI. concerning the truce made
betwixt

betwixt Edward and Philip. He commanded afterwards a fleet against the Spaniards.

Edmund, his son and heir, agreed to marry Alice, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, with three thousand marks for her portion; a thousand at the sealing of the agreement; a thousand, at their marriage, at seven years of age; and the remaining thousand, when the marriage should be accomplished, at the age of thirteen. This Edmund died before the time stipulated for the conclusion of his marriage.

The same year, Richard, Earl of Arundel, was again sent to Rome, to see the agreement ratified by the Pope, which had been made betwixt the Kings of England and France: The King of England was to enjoy the Dutchy of Aquitaine, in case he totally quitted his claim to that realm. In the Parliament held this year, the death of Edmund, Earl of Arundel, his father, being adjudged unjust, he was fully restored as his heir; and obtained the King's Charter for Free Warren in all his Lordships in Wiltshire.

1372 He again attended the King into France, for the relief of Thouars, with the Prince, the Duke of Lancaster, and many of the nobility. .

1375 This Earl procured licence from the King to found a Chantry in his Chapel at Arundel, within the walls of the Castle, for a certain number of Priests and Clerks ; and to endow it with a rent of one hundred and seven marks per annum, out of his Lordships of Angemering, Clepham, and Warncamp, in Suffex ; and, by his testament, bearing date the fifth of December in the same year, bequeathed a thousand marks, to purchase lands, of one hundred and seven marks per annum value, for the maintenance of six Priests and three Choristers, to celebrate divine service, every day, by note, in the Chapel of his Castle at Arundel * : He also bequeathed his body to be

* They were to pray for the souls of his father and mother, his wife and children, their successors, and all Christians : And to rise, every day, in the summer, at the sun-rising ; and, in the winter, at break of day, to their Mattins, by note ; as also to perform their Masses, high and low ; and other divine services, according to the direction of the executors.

buried

buried in the Chapter House of the Priory of Lewes, near the tomb of Eleanor de Lancaster, his wife; appointing, that his funeral should be solemnized without any men at arms, horses, hearse, or other pomp; likewise, to have but five torches with their mortars, and no more than five hundred marks to be expended on his funeral. He bequeathed two hundred pounds to purchase lands and rents for the Monks of Lewes, for the maintenance of two Monks, to celebrate two Masses perpetually, every day, for the souls of his father and mother, his wife, and successors, and all Christians, in the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, in that house, or else in the Chapel of our Lady, on the north of the great Church; one Mass of our Lady, the other of the Holy Ghost: And, that every Prior of that house, at the first entrance of his government, should swear to see the same punctually performed.

By this testament, he gave to his son, Thomas, then Bishop of Ely, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of England, two thousand marks; to his son,

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John,

John, five thousand marks, with all the stock upon his lands, at his decease; to Joan, his daughter, two thousand marks; to Alice, three thousand; to John, the son of his son John, five hundred; to William, another son of his son John, five hundred; to the eldest daughter of his said son John, a thousand marks; to Henry and Edward, younger sons of his son John, each five hundred marks; to his nephews and nieces, the sons and daughters of Sir Roger Lestrangle, and to his sister, Aleyne Lestrangle, wife of the said Roger, one thousand one hundred marks over and above one thousand marks more, paid to them already.

He bequeathed to Richard, his son and heir, his best Coronet, charging him, on his blessing, to keep it during his life; and then to leave it to his heir, and so to remain, from heir to heir, Lords of Arundel, in remembrance of him; to Joan, his daughter, his second Coronet, with the like charge to keep it all her life, and to remain so from heir to heir; and to Alice, his daughter,

daughter, his third Coronet, with the like injunctions. He departed this life in February, in the 49th year of Edward III.

1375

By Isabel, his first wife, whom he repudiated, he had a daughter, called Philippa, married to Sir Richard Sergeaux, of Cornwall. Eleanor, daughter to Henry of Lancaster, his second wife, was widow of John, Lord Beaumont. Alice, his daughter, married Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent. Joan married Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

John, his second son, was a Banneret in the first of Richard II. Marshal of England, and of the retinue of Thomas Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham, uncle to the King. This John married Eleanor, daughter of John, Lord Maltravers, sister and heir to Henry, Lord Maltravers; and was summoned to Parliament in the first, second, and third of Richard II. Being sent, with divers Knights, to the assistance of the Duke of Brittany, he perished by ship-wreck. By Eleanor, his wife, he left issue, John, his son and heir, who, upon the death of Thomas,

mas, Earl of Arundel, without issue, being his next heir male, possessed the Castle of Arundel, and divers other Lordships, by virtue of an entail made by Richard I. Earl of Arundel, in the twenty-first of Edward III. and had the title of Earl of Arundel.

* Richard II. Earl of Arundel, was also Earl of Surry, in right of Alice, his mother, sister and heir to John, Earl of Warren and Surry, the last heir male of that family. She transferred; by her marriage with Edmund Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, the Lordships of Cucksfield, Kimere, and many other manors; with her hereditary estates of Radmil, into the family of the Fitz-Alans, who enjoyed them till Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surry, was attainted for treason against King Richard II. The last Earl of Arundel and Surry was buried, according
1078 to his will, in the Chapter House of the Priory of Lewes, which had been founded by William, Earl of Warren and Surry, one of his mother's ancestors.

* He was created Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter when it was first instituted.

He

He had the Lordship of Seaford; and obtained, the second of Edward III. the privilege of returning writs in the Hundreds of Even-Bourn, East-Bourn, Sock-bridge, and within the Hundred and Manor of Singleton, which were both his fees: This privilege was granted him for himself and heirs. The Lordship of Brighthelmstone belonged also to the Earls of Arundel.

One may judge of the superior abilities, and distinguished merit of this Richard, Earl of Arundel, by the high esteem he was in with Edward III. who entrusted him with the command of his victorious armies in France and Scotland, and employed him in the most honourable and important embassies. He acquitted himself in those eminent stations with that spirit, prudence, and dignity, becoming the representative of the greatest Monarch of his age. He was also the friend and confidant of the Black Prince, and one of the chief mourners at the funerals of that hero.

Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surry, 1377
was, the first of King Richard II. constituted

Admiral of the King's fleet to the westward, then southward, and lastly northward; and was retained, by indenture, to serve the King at sea, for three months, with John, Duke of Lancaster, King of Castile.

- 1378 He received orders to go to Normandy, and take possession of Cherbourg, which the King of Navarre had promised to deliver to the English. He had scarce left the coast of England; when he was met by some Spanish men of war, who fiercely attacked him, and did him some damage: That Squadron was commanded by Sir Philip and Sir Peter Courtney, two brothers. Notwithstanding this obstacle, he put a garrison in Cherbourg, which afforded the English an inlet into Normandy; as Calais did into Piccardy. William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, was joined in command with him.

- 1384 He was in the expedition against Scotland: He also procured a licence of the King to employ such agents as he thought fit to go to the Abbey of Almenesches in Normandy, which was an alien, to treat and conclude with the Nuns of that Monastery,
for

for the purchase of certain lands, part of the possessions of the Priory of Leominster, or, as Speed calls it, Lulminster in Suffex. But what effect this treaty had is not said. Authors do not mention who were the founders of that Priory, nor the time of its foundation.

Edgiva was Abbess of Leominster, in 1049. Swane, Earl of Oxford, Gloucester, Hereford, Somerset, and Berks, son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, in Edward the Confessor's time, was forced to fly into Denmark, for having seduced and carried away the beautiful Edgiva, out of her Monastery, with an intent to marry her, contrary to the laws of those times. That Priory was a cell for Nuns, subject to the Benedictine Nuns of the Abbey of St. Mary Almenesches in France. How great were their revenues we have no information; but find, that all their possessions in England, as well as in France, were confirmed to them by Pope Alexander IV. and their lands exempted from tithes by his bull, dated 1178. In the twenty-second of Henry II. they made, as
all

all the Nuns do, vows of chastity, obedience, poverty, and perpetual clouture. There were twenty-four Nuns, all ladies of quality, and six Lay-Sisters, to do all the menial services in the house. They paid for their portion, at their admittance, two hundred marks each; made abstinence of all kind of flesh, except in case of indisposition; fasted all the Lent, Advent, Vigils, and all the Fridays and Saturdays of the year: They were forbidden the use of linnen by their institutes, and were not allowed to make fire in their cells: They rose at midnight to say their Mattins; and were enjoined silence.

1384 In the seventh of Richard II. the Earl of Arundel obtained a charter for a weekly market, at his Manor of East-Angmaring in Suffex, upon Saturday; and a yearly fair, on the eve and day of the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Apostles, June twenty-nine, which has been long disused.

1386 He was joined in commission with Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, for the trial of Michael de la Pole, and some other of the King's

King's favourites, whom the Commons in Parliament had impeached for divers high crimes: De la Pole was condemned to death, and his estate confiscated. He was one of the council appointed for the administration of the government; and was authorized, with the Duke of Gloucester, to examine the public accounts, and how the King's revenues had been disposed of.

Being made Admiral of England, he received the Moiety of the Tenth, given to the King in Parliament, by the Clergy; as also the Moiety of that Fifteenth given by the Laity, for the public service of the realm, in a naval expedition. He put to sea in the beginning of the spring, defeated a great fleet of French, Spanish, and Flemish merchantmen; took a hundred of their ships, laden with wine, containing nineteen thousand tuns, and brought some of them to England. After that, he sailed to Bretagne, relieved Brest, besieged by the Duke, and having demolished two forts, which had been raised by the enemy to strengthen the place, he supplied the Castle with a whole year's provisions. 1387

provisions. This service, which deserved some return from the King, made him incur his indignation. When he came from his expedition, he would not even vouchsafe to speak to him ; so much was he prejudiced against him by the Duke of Ireland, and other favourites. It was intimated to the credulous Monarch, who was yet a minor, that the taking of these ships would not fail of bringing troubles upon him. The Earl, highly offended at this ungracious reception, and being afterwards utterly neglected, resigned his commission ; which was given to Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, Earl of Northumberland, whose courage, in the opinion of the favourites, would either eclipse the fame of Arundel, and overbalance the popularity he had acquired, or induce him to engage in enterprizes that might end in his destruction ; for they knew he was no well-wisher to the Court. Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, the other Admiral, was also disgraced.

The Earl of Arundel had executed his office with equal activity and success. Wal-
singham

singham observes, this Earl did not as other Admirals used to do ; that is, man his fleet with persons not used to the sea, to whom they gave but half wages, and so put the rest of the money allowed by the government into their own pockets ; but he chose the stoutest and best sailors he could get, having been made High Admiral by the Parliament.

He went to the assistance of the Duke of 1388 Bretagne, who was attacked by the King of France : In his return, he took from the French eighty freighted ships, and plundered Rochelle, with the isles of Ree and Oleron.

The death of that nobleman was a victim required by the unrelenting vengeance of the Favourite, who directed the King's Councils. The Earl of Arundel, with the Earls of Warwick and Derby, resolved to put themselves in arms for their safety. The * King, alarmed at their insurrection, agreed

* When Edward, Earl of Rutland, the Lord Spencer, and others, accused the Earl of Arundel of treason, they appeared before King Richard II. at Nottingham, in red gowns of silk, garded and bordered with white silk, and embroidered with letters of gold. Walpole's Anecdotes of Paintings.

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to redress their grievances, and appointed Westminster for the place of the conferences. They declared the Duke of Ireland, and his associates, enemies to the commonwealth; and that they had misguided the King. This accusation proved afterwards the ruin of many of them.

This Earl, supported by powerful Lords, and most part of the nation, had, by general consent, been constituted Governor of the castle and town of Brest in Brittany, the King's Lieutenant in those parts, and Captain General of the King's fleet, with commission to treat of peace with John de Montfort, Duke of Brittany. Being again discontented, after his return into England, he obtained the King's leave to travel abroad, with twenty persons of his retinue, and to be absent as long as he should think proper. As he was in the opposition against the King, headed by the Duke of Gloucester, the Parliament forbade all persons to aid or assist the Earl of Arundel with arms or provisions, and he was the next year deprived of his post of High Admiral.

Upon

Upon paying a fine of four hundred marks to the King, he had his pardon for marrying his second wife, Philippa, daughter to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, the relict of John de Hastings, son and heir of the Earl of Pembroke, who died in his minority. 1392

In May, the King held a Parliament at Westminster, wherein he displaced many great officers and judges. He complained, among other grievances, of the indignity offered to the * Queen, by that imperious nobleman, during his minority. Such was his sway and his inflexibility, that he saw, with a supercilious unconcern, that Princess kneeling at his feet : She pleaded for the life of John Calverley, one of her Esquires, in that humble posture : Neither her entreaties, nor her tears, could prevail upon his implacable temper. All the answer she could get was, ‘ Madam, pray for yourself and your husband, and let this suit alone.’ Her faithful servant was beheaded.

* Ann of Luxemburgh, sister to the Emperor Wenceslaus.

- 1394 The Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Arundel accused each other in Parliament, who, as rivals in power and influence, had long hated each other in secret. The King, who detested Arundel, made himself a party in this quarrel; and the Earl of Arundel was obliged to ask his pardon in full Parliament. He obtained a special dispensation from attending the Parliament and the Council.
- 1396 The Duke of Gloucester formed an association against the ministry, and engaged in his party, the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, brother to the Earl of Arundel; and, at Arundel Castle, these associates deliberated upon very dangerous and illegal methods, for the reformation of the government. The Earl of Arundel refused to assist at the deliberations of the Parliament, influenced by the Court.
- 1397 The Earl of Arundel, being invited to the Council, was arrested at London: The King, after familiarly talking with him some time, ordered him to be apprehended, and sent to the Tower. He had before given him many
fair

fair words and gracious promises ; he was accused of the same crimes, for which, nine years before, the King had granted him pardon. An appeal of treason being brought against him, he was summoned to appear at Nottingham, to be tried by a grand Council of his Peers.

The pardon granted to Richard, Earl of Arundel, in the eleventh year of the King's reign, as well as another passed in his favour at Windsor, in the seventeenth year of the reign of Richard II. were revoked and annulled, as having been obtained by compulsion.

Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, was impeached of high treason ; for having advised the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, to assume the royal power. He was declared a traitor, and condemned to perpetual banishment ; his temporalities were seized, and he was suspended from his episcopal functions by the Pope.

The Duke of Lancaster was appointed Lord High Steward at the trial of the Earl of Arundel, who pleaded his general pardon,

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granted

granted by the King, and confirmed by the Parliament; but this having been already repealed in the present session, he was found guilty of high treason, condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; and all his estate, real and personal, was forfeited to the King's use; yet the sentence was mitigated into simple decapitation. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, Dugdale says, in Cheapside; and died with great resolution, in presence of the King, and the Earls of Kent and Nottingham, who, though his son-in-law, expressing an unmanly and inhuman pleasure at his fate, My Lord, said he with great deliberation to Nottingham, "It would have better become you, to be absent upon such an occasion. You seem to triumph at my sufferings; but perhaps the day will come, when your own misfortunes will furnish the like triumph to your enemies."

Nothing could be more unpopular than the execution of this nobleman, who possessed many valuable qualities, had served with great success against the enemy, and always asserted

asserted the liberties of that people, by whom he was exceedingly beloved. They looked upon him as a martyr to their cause. One of the principal grievances alledged against Richard II. was, that he had extorted from the judges an assent to illegal opinions, with a view to condemn the Earl of Arundel.

He was buried in the Church of the Augustine Friars, in London. Most of his lands were bestowed on the Earl Marshal, advanced to the title of Duke of Norfolk; and the Earl of Kent, his nephew, was created Duke of Surry. 1399

Froissart says, the King was present at the Earl of Arundel's execution. Another historian adds, that the spectacle remained so deeply imprinted in his memory, that his sleep was interrupted by dreams, representing to him the Earl covered with blood, and upbraiding him with his injustice. To this contributed, perhaps, the rumour, that several miracles were wrought at the tomb of the deceased; and that his head was miraculously rejoined to his body. To prevent the ill consequences of that false notion, the King ordered

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the corpse to be taken up and exposed to public view, for ten days together, in a church. It was not possible to cure the people of their prepossessions; he passed for a Martyr. Miracles were propagated in those days by priest-craft, and the implicit faith of the vulgar.

By his testament, bearing date the fourth of March, 1382, which was about fourteen years before his untimely death, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the Priory of Lewes, behind the High Altar.

He bequeathed to his son, Richard, his Chapel, with all the furniture of cloth and red velvet, embroidered with angels and archangels; to his son, Thomas, a hundred pounds yearly, for his maintenance, until some Lordships should be settled upon him; to his daughter, Charleton, a little tablet, enamelled and gilt; to his daughter, Elizabeth, a necklace; to his daughter, Joan, wife of William Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny, Marshal of the King's horse, a bed of arras; to his daughter, Mary, ten marks yearly, for her maintenance till her marriage;

to

to his sister, the Countess of Hereford, a cup and cover; to his sister, the Countess of Kent, his cup of trefoils; and to his mother, a cross of gold.

By Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, he left issue three sons, Thomas, who succeeded him, Richard, and William, who died young; and four daughters, Elizabeth, first married to William de Montacute, eldest son to William, Earl of Salisbury, unhappily slain in a tilting at Windsor, by the Earl, his father, 1383; secondly, to Thomas, Lord Mowbray, Earl Marshal, and Earl of Nottingham, afterwards Duke of Norfolk; thirdly, to Sir Gerard Usflete, Knt. and fourthly, to Sir Robert Coughil, Knt. who had been an Esquire to the Duke of Norfolk, her second husband; Joan, wife of William de Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny; Margaret, married to Sir Rowland Lenthall, Knt. and † Alice, to John Charleton, Lord Powis.

† Before the Cardinal of Winchester entered into orders, he begot, by this Alice, a natural daughter, called Joan, married to Sir Edward Stradling.

There

There was formerly at Arundel, a Priory of Black Monks, of the order of St. Benedict, some time belonging and subject to the Abbey of St. Martin of Sais in Normandy. As Roger de Montgomery, first Earl of Arundel, was a munificent patron of that Monastery, it is probable, that he desired the Abbot to send some of his Monks to settle there, and that he was the founder of that religious colony towards the end of the Conqueror's reign. That little Priory was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and stood without the walls of the Castle; it seldom had in it more than one Prior and four Monks. By a charter of the Prior and Convent of St. Nicholas of Arundel, Gervas, Prior for the time being, and his Monks, grant, and for ever yield, to John, Bishop of Chichester, and his successors, the territory of Durringewycks, which they had obtained by the gift and concession of the Abbess and Nuns of Cestreant, with all its dependencies; and quit all their claim to that Lordship, and renounce all right of propriety to the woods, fish-ponds, meads, and pasture grounds of that

that district, as well as the lands which Heleyse de la Heha, widow of Aylwin, possessed for her dower; with all the liberties and franchises annexed to that manor, without any reservation to themselves and successors; as it is mentioned in the said charter, which has no date.

In consideration of this house going to decay, and being deserted by the Monks, King Richard II. in the third year of his reign, granted his royal licence to Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surry, to found a Chantry or College, in the parish church of St. Nicholas, with licence to the Prior and Monks to grant and alienate their Priory, and all the lands thereunto belonging to the said Earl, to the intent that he should confer the same on thirteen secular Chaplains, whereof one to be chief and called Master, seven Priests, three Deacons, three Sub-Deacons, two Acolytes, seven Choristers, and two Sacrists, with three Yeomen and two Grooms to attend them, to be a perpetual College in honour of the blessed Trinity, to pray for the souls of his father and mother, his own, his wife's

wife's, and all christian souls. It was an addition to the Chantry of six Priests and three Clerks, designed by his father in the Chapel of the Castle of Arundel, which he thought could not continue in that place for ever.

The Priory of St. Nicholas paid to the King yearly, upon the account of the war with France, as an alien, twenty marks. Edward, the Black Prince, had purchased, among other possessions, the advowson of that Priory, for himself and his heirs, which had devolved by hereditary right to his son, Richard II. None but the Prior lived in it at the time of its dissolution, consequently the divine service was neglected, as it is expressly mentioned in the charter that transferred all the lands and privileges of that Monastery to the Blessed Trinity. The Earl of Arundel and his heirs were obliged to pay to Richard II. and his successors, twenty pounds per annum for the said advowson. One of the Monks of that Priory officiated as Rector in the Church of St. Nicholas, which was also parochial from the time of its foundation. They had the advowson of the
Churches

Churches of Yapton, Royston, Billingshurst, Kerredeford, and Cocking; and of the donative of Hampton, and the small tithes of Preston, Goring, Hertynge, Bourne, and Storington. They were Lords of Yapton and other manors, and their possessions were not inconsiderable. That Monastery was dissolved with the consent and by the authority of the Abbot and Monks of the Abbey of Sais. The Master and Fellows of the College substituted to the Monks were obliged to pray for the founders of the Priory, having got it for their mansion house, and all the lands, rights, and privileges annexed to it: They had a hundred acres of arable land, six acres of meadows, twelve acres of woods, and fifteen shillings yearly, within the precinct of Arundel; sixty acres of land in Billingshurst, sixteen shillings a year in Cocking, four pounds ten shillings per annum in Ryegate, and forty shillings in Chichester; thirty acres of land in Blackhurst, and a pension of twenty shillings from the Cathedral of Chichester, for the Churches of Singleton and East-Deane. In fine, this
College

College was so well endowed, that it was valued, at the dissolution, at a hundred and sixty-eight pounds and seven-pence per annum, according to the calculation of Dugdale and Speed.

Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surry, obtained also a royal licence for founding an hospital, called *Maison Dieu*, or God's House, upon paying twenty shillings to the King's Hanaper. As he was prevented by his death from accomplishing this pious institution, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, his son, appointed, by his last will, that all his lands and tenements in the possession of Robert Pobbellow and Thomas Harling, Priests and Fellows of the College of the Blessed Trinity, by virtue of his father's feoffment, which were four messuages and two tofts, should be amortized for the benefit of this his hospital in Arundel, for the maintenance of so many poor people as the yearly rents would support. The Master and Fellows of the College were governors of it; and the patronage of this hospital remained in the Earl's heirs till the dissolution, when it was valued at
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forty-two pounds, three shillings, and eightpence per annum, according to Dugdale and Leland.

Thomas, son and heir to Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surry, remained without honour and estate during the reign of King Richard II. which was about two years. † Thomas, Earl of Kent, who had been created Duke of Surry, was also Earl of Arundel during that interval.

When Henry IV. came to the Crown, Thomas Fitz-Alan was restored in blood by the Parliament; and the judgment against Richard his father being reversed, he became Earl of Arundel and Surry. He was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry IV. and obtained the same year a charter for a weekly market upon Wednesday, at his manor of Storington in Suffex, and three fairs yearly, one on the day of St. James and St. Philip, the second the Wednesday after Whitsuntide, and the third on St. Martin's day in the winter. The next

† The late Earl's sister's son.

year

year he commanded a body of troops against Wales.

1401 He married Beatrix, an illegitimate daughter to John, King of Portugal. The King and Queen were present at the wedding in London.

1411 He was sent with divers men at arms and archers to the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy, against the Duke of Orleans; and the same year he was made Constable of Dover Castle, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Lord Treasurer of England.

1415 But as he grew infirm, he bequeathed by his testament, dated the tenth of October, in the third year of Henry V. his * body, to be buried in the Quire of the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity at Arundel, under a certain tomb there, to be new made for him; and ordered his executors to erect a fair monument to his father, appointing a hundred and thirty pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, to be bestowed at his funeral, in ce-

* He lies in the middle of the Quire, with Beatrix, his wife, daughter of John, King of Portugal, in a monument of alabaster.

celebrating Masses for his soul. He caused a Chapel to be built at the gate called Mary Gate, in Arundel, in honour of the Blessed Virgin.

He departed this life the thirteenth of October of the same year, without issue, being possessed of four manors in Norfolk, seven in Essex, one in Hertfordshire, five in Salop, sixteen in the Marches of Wales, the Castle of Arundel in Suffex, and thirty-seven manors in the same County, with eleven hundreds, the Castle and Lordship of Lewes, the Castle of Ryegate, with two manors in Surry, and three in Wiltshire; in all, seventy-five. His three sisters were his coheiresses. Beatrix, his widow, married John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon.

John, King of Portugal, in a letter to Sir John Pelham, one of the ancestors of the Duke of Newcastle, styles him noble and prudent; and, well knowing his noble qualities, desires him to shew the Lady Beatrix, his daughter, being deprived of her husband the Earl of Arundel, the same favour and

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affection he had before shewed her; which he should always gratefully acknowledge.

Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surry, was as great a warrior as his illustrious progenitors. He was gentle, modest, gracious, and beneficent: He acquired, during his administration, the name of a wise, impartial, disinterested, and incorruptible minister. The monuments of piety he left after him made the following generations bless his memory.

Upon the death of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, without issue, by virtue of an entail of the Castle of Arundel and lands thereto belonging, made by Richard, Earl of Arundel, his grandfather, in the twenty-first of Edward III. Sir John Fitz-Alan, otherwise called Sir John Arundel, Knt. cousin and next heir male to the said Thomas, succeeded to the Title and Lordship of Arundel: He was son and heir of John, second son of Richard, Earl of Arundel.

Elizabeth, Dutches of Norfolk, who was then the wife of Sir Gerard Usflete, Knt. being his eldest sister, was his next heir;

whereupon the title of Earl of Surry passed to her grandson, John de Mowbray, who was created Earl of Warren and Surry in the life-time of his father, John, Duke of Norfolk.

John Fitz-Alan, son and heir to John, Marshal of England, was but fifteen years old when his father died. In the sixth of Henry IV. upon the death of Eleanor Maltravers, his mother, who had married Reginald, Lord Cobham, he was found to be her next heir, being twenty years old. In the third of Henry V. he was one of the Commanders of the fleet in the French wars; and in the fourth of the same King, 1417 as cousin and next heir male to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, he had a respite for performing his Homage and Livery of the Castle, Town, and Manor of Arundel, and twenty-two other manors, and ten hundreds in the County of Suffex, and of the forests and chaces of Arundel; but the title of Earl was not attributed to him, as it is evident by the record.

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- 1419 He was again in the wars of France. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Berkley, of Reverston in Gloucestershire,
 1422 Knt. He died the ninth of Henry V. leaving John his son and heir, aged thirteen years, and William, a younger son.

This John was summoned to Parliament the seventh of Henry VI. And, in the eighth of the same King, he was, by the title of John, Earl of Arundel, retained to serve the
 1429 King in his wars of France, with two Knights, fifty-seven men at arms, and an hundred and eighty archers. But before he set out on his command in that expedition, he declared his testament, whereby he bequeathed his body to be buried in the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity at Arundel, in the wall betwixt the Quire and the Altar of our Lady's Chapel; but his death in France prevented his sepulchre there. He gave to * Maud, his wife, a green worsted bed; and to Humphry, his son, a bed of cloth of gold, wrought with red and black hairs.

* A Princess of the House of March.

And

And in order to confirm his title, to the Earldom of Arundel, in the eleventh of 1433 VI. being then in France upon the King's service, he petitioned the Parliament to enjoy his place and seat in all Parliaments and Councils of the King, as his noble progenitors, Lords of the Castle, Honour, and Seignory of Arundel, had used to do, time out of mind.

He attacked Lagny in vain, being forced by a vigorous sally from the town to abandon his enterprize. He marched afterwards against the rebels that were assembled in the Vexin; they were surprised in the night, and easily yielded him a victory more advantageous to his master than glorious to himself. Those of Caen, terrified at the news of the defeat of their countrymen, retired file after file to their homes. The Earl of Arundel, taking advantage of their consternation, found means to recover Caen and Lillebonne.

The same year John, Duke of † Norfolk, upon reading the petition of Sir John Fitz-Alan, claimed the Castle, Seignory,

† Of the Mowbray family.

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and

and Honour of Arundel, as his right. The King was then obliged, being the right heir by his mother in the nearest degree, to take both petitions into consideration; and finding that the entail of the Castle and Honour of Arundel, made formerly by Earl Richard, before the Court of Common Pleas, the twenty-first of Edward III. and established upon the issue male of his body, being produced, and Thomas, Earl of Arundel, grandson and lineal heir male to the said Richard, being dead without issue, John, Lord Maltravers, cousin and heir male to the said Thomas, proved the legality of his title; the King finding that Richard, Earl of Arundel, the twenty-sixth of Edward I. in certain letters of protection granted him by that Prince, was stiled *Ricardus, filius Alani, Comes Arundel*; as he was also in a certain precept directed to him by the same King, the twenty-ninth of his reign, and in the inquisition taken after his death the next year; and Richard Fitz-Alan, cousin and one of the co-heirs to Hugh de Albini, formerly Earl of Arundel, having been seized of

of the same Castle, Honour, and Seigniory in his demain, as of a fee, and having, without any creation, peaceably enjoyed the name, state, and honour of Earl of Arundel, and his place and seat in all Parliaments and Councils: The King, well weighing the premises, and considering the great services done by this John in his Realm of France and Dutchy of Normandy, did, by and with the advice of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and Barons, in Parliament assembled, admit him to his place and seat in Parliament, as Earl of Arundel, which his ancestors had enjoyed from the time that Richard Fitz-Alan had married one of the heiresses of Hugh de Albini, the last Earl of Arundel of that family. And thereupon, an Act of Parliament was passed, the eleventh of Henry VI. that all that had or should be possessed of the Castle and Honour of Arundel, were Earls thereof, without any other creation. From whence it is inferred, that the name, state, and dignity of Earl is annexed to the Castle; Honour, and Lordship of Arundel; as may be seen in the Parliament Rolls.

1433

1434

The French having surprised Rue in Picardy, the Earl of Arundel posted thither to retake the town. Whilst he was upon the march, he heard the French were fortifying Herberoy near Beauvais, and thought he should drive them from thence before their works were finished. Accordingly, he appeared before that place; but upon notice that Vignoles and Xaintrailles were approaching with twelve thousand men, raised the siege, to go and meet them. A bloody battle ensued, wherein the Earl of Arundel was mortally wounded; and, having his leg broken by a culverine shot, he was made prisoner. He died within a few days, to the unspeakable grief of the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France; and was buried in the Cordeliers Church at Beauvais, with all the military honours due to his rank and reputation in the army.

* John, Earl of Arundel, Lord Maltravers, and Earl Marshal of England, was created Duke of Touraine in France, the

* He was Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

eleventh

eleventh of Henry VI. for his great achievements in that realm. He had been trained to arms from his youth, and rose gradually, from the rank of a subaltern to the chief command of the armies, without any favour or recommendation but his own merit: His knowledge and experience in the art of war were such, that he was equally capable to direct the operations of a siege and a campaign. He was remarkable in a day of battle, for that *coup d'oeil*, or quick fight, which discerns at once the danger, and a ready way to regain an advantage over the enemy. Friend and rival of glory of the great Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, he was the father of the soldiers, who sincerely lamented the loss of their General. He possessed all the virtues and all the qualities that constitute the true hero.

He was possessed of two manors in Cambridgeshire, three castles and seven manors in Shropshire, two manors in Wilts, five in Gloucestershire, six in Somerset, eleven in Dorset, two in Norfolk, and eighteen in Sussex, besides the Castle, manor, and town
of

of Arundel ; with the forest and chace, and the patronage of the alms-house at Arundel, called Maison Dieu ; and of one manor in Kent : In all, fifty-two manors. He left Humphry his son and heir, who was then but six years old.

Maud, his wife, bequeathed her body to be buried in the Abbey of Abbotbury in Dorsetshire. She gave to Humphry, her son, all her reliques ; and to Avice, her daughter, her French prayer book. She
 1434 died the same year.

Humphry, Earl of Arundel, dying during his minority, the Castle and Honour of Arundel devolved to William, his uncle, who, in the eighteenth of Henry VI. upon
 1440 the death of Beatrix, widow of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, doing his homage, had Livery of all the lands she held in dower. He was then twenty-threes years old.

1445 A great dispute happened in Parliament betwixt William, Earl of Arundel, and Thomas, Earl of Devonshire, about their precedence ; which being revived in Parliament the twenty-seventh of Henry VI. was then
referred

referred to the Judges of the Common Law for their decision; but that matter being brought back to the King's Highness, and to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, after divers arguments, the Lords did resolve, that he should have his place in Parliament and the King's Council, as Earl, by reason of the Castle, Lordship, and Honour of Arundel, for himself and his heirs (as worshipfully, saith the act, as any of his ancestors, Earls of Arundel, before that time, ever had) for evermore, above the said Earl of Devonshire and his heirs.

Eleanor, Countess of Arundel and Lady Maltravers, mother to this Earl William, did, by her testament, bequeath her body to buried in the Chapel of our Lady, within the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity at Arundel; and gave to the Master and Fellows of that College, a cross of silver gilt, to remain perpetually in the said Church for convenient uses; and forty pounds in money, upon condition, that the Master and Fellows, with all the Priests and Officers

Officers of the College, and their successors, shall yearly keep the obit of John, Earl of Arundel, her late husband, and her own, with mass and office of Requiem, solemnly with note, at convenient hours, for their souls, for their parents and ancestors, and all the faithful deceased: She also ordained, that her executors should dispose two hundred marks out of her goods, to found a perpetual Chantry at the Altar of our Blessed Lady, in the same Chapel, for a Priest to celebrate Mass there every day, for the health of her husband's soul and her own, who is to have ten marks per annum for so doing, at least, for twenty years after her decease.

She gave to William, Earl of Arundel, her son, her best cup of gold, and a ring with a ruby; to Joan, Countess of Arundel, a cup of silver; to Eleanor Percy, her daughter by Sir Richard Poynings, Knt. a golden collar for her neck, with a jewel set with precious stones; to the Lady Dudley, her sister, a row of pearls; to Sir Robert Hungerford, Knt. Lord Molyns, then prisoner in France, her wool, to the worth of a hundred

hundred pounds towards his ransom, provided he should be released of his captivity during his life; to Ann, Lady Berkly, a book of Mattins covered with velvet, and many other legacies.

William, Earl of Arundel, in consideration of his special services, was constituted Justice of all the King's forests south of Trent, 1460
He enjoyed the same favour in the reign of Edward IV. who made him Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports; 1471
and the next year he was retained to serve the King in the custody of that Castle for fifteen days, with twenty men and forty archers. He was one of the Lords in Parliament who acknowledged Prince Edward's right of succession to the English throne, 1478
and made oath to him.

He was one of the Commissioners sent to treat with those of Lewis, King of France, for the prorogation of the truce made betwixt the two Kings. He never appeared at Court during the bloody reign and usurpation of Richard III. He married Joan, the daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury,
by

by whom he had issue four sons, Thomas, William, George, and John, and a daughter called Mary. He died in the third of 1488 Henry VII.

William, Earl of Arundel, was surprisingly active and vigilant for the public good: He had great personal valour, was sagacious, and profoundly skilled in politicks. He prudently avoided taking any part in the disputes betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster, whose unbounded ambition, and reciprocal hatred, had sacrificed many noble families to their private resentment, and exposed England, for a century, to all the horrors and calamities of a Civil War.

* Thomas Fitz-Alan, Lord Maltravers, his 1490 eldest son, succeeded him in his honours and estates. He was sent into Flanders, with divers other English noblemen, to the assistance of the Emperor Maximilian, against the French. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Woodville, Earl Rivers, sister to

* He was summoned, the twenty-second of Edward IV. to Parliament, by the name of Thomas Arundel de Maltravers, Chevalier.

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, Queen of England, and had issue by her two sons, William and Edward, and two daughters, Margaret, Countess of Lincoln, and Joan, Lady Abergavenny.

This Earl * Thomas, by his will, bequeathed his body to be buried in the Chancel of the Collegiate Church at Arundel, where the corps of his Lady lay interred. He constituted William, Lord Maltravers, his son, one of his executors. He died, at Downley Park in the parish of Singleton, in the month of October, the sixteenth of Henry VIII. and was buried in his Collegiate Church at Arundel. 1524

Thomas, Earl of Arundel, acquired in the wars of Flanders, the reputation of a soldier. He preferred the innocent pleasures of a country life to the enchantments of a Court; where his rank and connections introduced him early to the most distinguished honours. He was a gracious and indulgent master, a tender and affectionate husband, and an excellent father: His gen-

* He was the last Earl of Arundel buried according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

tleness,

teness, modesty, and piety, made him beloved and respected by all parties.

Sir William Arundel, Knt. Lord Maltravers, his son and heir, succeeded him. He married Lady Anne Percy, sister to Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and obtained a grant to himself and the heirs of his body, from the King, of three manors in Somerset, and one in Southampton, to hold by the service of a red rose yearly; and on the sixteenth of Henry VIII. upon the death of his father, he had a special Livery of all his Castles, Lordships, and Lands.

1530 William Earl of Arundel, was one of the Lords in Parliament who subscribed that letter to Pope Clement VII. in which it was intimated, that if he did not comply with Henry VIII. in the matter of his divorce from Queen Catherine, his supremacy would be shaken off in England.

1541 When the King, by Cromwell's policy, gave part of the Abbey lands to his nobles in exchange for their own, he had in lieu, eight manors and four woods in Suffex, the inheritance of the site of the Priory of Michelham,

Michelham, with the buildings belonging to it, and all the demain lands of the said Priory, five manors in Kent, and seven manors in Suffex, belonging to the Priory of Cluniac Monks of Lewes.

Thus that arbitrary Monarch disposed of his subjects property, without any exception of rank or dignity, and attributed to himself and his favourites religious foundations, which devolved, by right of inheritance, at the dissolution of the Monasteries, to the posterity of the founders, the King having no right to their legacies, but in case of their family being extinct.

This Earl, by his testament, dated the 1543
 twenty-third of January, gave no direction for his burial; but he made the Lady Anne, his wife, and Henry, Lord Maltravers, his son, his executors. He died at Downley, in the parish of Singleton in Suffex, and was buried in the Quire of the Collegiate Church at Arundel. He had, by Lady Anne Percy, his first wife, Henry, his son and heir, and two daughters, Anne and Catherine, who died unmarried. By Elizabeth, his second
K
wife,

wife, daughter to Robert, Lord Willoughby, Lord Broke, two daughters, who died also unmarried. John, Lord Lumley, wrote the following inscription, in memory of the two last Earls of Arundel:

∴ In this tomb doth rest the bodies of the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, Baron Maltravers, and of Clyme, &c. Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, who married Lady Margaret, one of the heiresses of Richard Woodville, Earl of Rivers, sister to Elizabeth, Queen of England, some time wife to King Edward IV. which Thomas died anno sixteen of King Henry VIII. 1524; and William, also Earl of Arundel, his son, Baron Maltravers, and of Clyme, &c. Knight of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, who married Anne, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; which William died anno thirty-five of Henry VIII. and was father to Henry, the last Earl of Arundel, entombed in this Church at Arundel, where is placed for remembrance, *Jobem Barone Lumley, 1596.*

As

As the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, were the founders of the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity, the Quire, and the Chapel of the Blessed Mary, became, at the dissolution of that College, the property of their heirs and successors, who have continued to make it their burying-place. It is now the Chancel of the Dukes of Norfolk. That College was founded the third year of King Richard II. 1380, and dissolved the thirty-third of Henry VIII. 1542. It is now converted into a Parochial Church.

William, Earl of Arundel, was zealous for the Reformation; he had the utmost aversion and contempt for the Clergy, and spoke vehemently in Parliament against the irregularities and licentious lives of the Monks.

Some historians accuse him of a base condescension to the King's pleasure, in the affair of the divorce; and of having declaimed against the Papal authority by the same motive of selfishness and flattery. He did not indeed profess more austerity in his religion than in his morals.

K 2

Henry,

Henry, Earl of Arundel, was one of the Peers that sat at the trial of Queen Anne Boleyn, and her brother, Lord Rochford, 1536. He was Field Marshal of the King's army at the siege of Boulogne. The cowardice of Vervins, who commanded there, could not deprive the English General of the honour of having directed the operations of the siege with the skill, experience, and activity, necessary for the success of the enterprize. He was constituted in the thirty-
 1547 eighth of Henry VIII. one of the assistants of that King's executors.

In the first of Edward VI. the * Earl of Arundel was appointed one of the King's Privy Council. As he was of an ancient family, he was not very well pleased to be only among the Counsellors, whilst several of his inferiors were invested with the dignity of Regents; on the other hand, he was not inclined to the Reformation. These two reasons were the cause that he willingly entered into all the intrigues tending to pro-

* Lord Maltravers, his eldest son, was also one of the hostages at the peace of Boulogne.

duce any change, either in religion, or the government of the state: But he had the misfortune always to labour for others. He was one of the hostages for the ratification of the peace concluded 1552, by the King, with the Scots and French; wherein the Emperor was included.

The Duke of Somerset, uncle to the King, and protector of the realm, being brought to the block, by the influence and artifices of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards created Duke of Northumberland; the Earl of Arundel was by him discharged of the Council, and confined to his house. Having resigned the King's staff, as Lord Chamberlain, he was fined by the Duke of Northumberland, who had the chief direction of affairs, in twelve thousand pounds, payable in twelve years, for misdemeanors in the exercise of his office. He was the next year committed to the Tower, under pretence of having been privy to the conspiracy of the Duke of Somerset; and of having conspired the death of some Lords,

K 3

at

at Lord Paget's house. One Crane impeached him.

- 1553 The * Earl of Arundel, after the death of Edward VI. inclined to the right of Mary. He still adhered to the Roman Catholic religion, though outwardly he complied with the new laws. The ingratitude of the Duke of Northumberland, to whom he had been very serviceable in ruining Somerset, and the heavy fine he had been condemned to under colour of having wasted the King's treasure, was still remembered by the Earl, who only waited an opportunity to be revenged. He was Privy Counsellor at the accession of Queen Mary to the Crown, and one of those who had proclaimed Lady Jane Grey. As he wished for a favourable occasion to act for Mary, seeing the Duke of Northumberland's presence was an insuperable obstacle to the execution of his designs, he found means to break his measures. He intimated to Jane, that the Duke of Suffolk, her father, would be exposed to

* The Regent did not find him submissive enough to his arbitrary proceedings,

great danger ; that it would be more proper for the Duke of Northumberland, whose military character he praised, to head the army, and for the Duke, her father, to stay with her. On the other hand, he caused it to be insinuated to the Duke of Northumberland, that it would be very dangerous to put the army under the Duke of Suffolk's command, who had never been very fortunate in his expeditions ; that on such an important occasion, he ought instantly to head the troops himself, and that his name alone was capable of striking terror into those assembled by Mary, in a county where he had given singular proofs of his conduct and valour. Jane embraced this advice.

He provided for his safety, by changing sides. The prosperous state of Mary's affairs engaged the Earl of Arundel to labour to take off some of his colleagues from Jane's party. The Marquis of Winchester, who always went with the stream, was easily prevailed with : The Earl of Pembroke resolved either of himself, or by the solicitations of the Earl of Arundel, to screen himself from

K 4

the

the impending storm, in doing Mary some signal service. These three Lords gained other Counsellors, and they all resolved to declare for Mary as soon as it was possible, The Duke of Northumberland being gone to Cambridge, with an army he had raised in behalf of Lady Jane Grey, the Council found means to go out of the Tower, and meet at the Earl of Pembroke's, at Baynard's Castle: The Earl of Arundel spoke with an irresistible eloquence and energy; representing to them, that now, or never, was the time to shake off the tyranny of the Duke of Northumberland; that they had sufficiently experienced his insolence, injustice, cruelty, and treachery to his friends; and if they were so imprudent as to support Jane on the throne, they would but render more heavy the yoke which the Duke had already laid on their necks; that the only way was to declare for Mary, and when the people should see the Council take that course, the Duke of Northumberland would be forsaken by all. The Lords then present unanimously agreed to maintain the right of
Mary

Mary against all opposers, and proclaimed her Queen, with the Mayor and Aldermen of London, in several parts of the city. The Earl of Arundel waited that very night upon the Queen, with Lord Paget, and acquainted her with the sudden revolution in her favour. The next day he arrested, at Cambridge, the Duke of Northumberland, by the Queen's order, who fell at the Earl's feet upon his knees, begging his protection in the most abject terms of supplication, and shewing many other signs of fear and pusillanimity. He sat at the trial of the Duke of Northumberland, as one of his Judges, though he was Member of the Council who had acknowledged Jane's right of succession to the Crown, and had given orders for her proclamation. He was appointed Lord Steward of the Household by Queen Mary, having been made Constable of England for the day and morrow after that Princess's coronation. She authorized him to make Knights of the Bath, and Knights Batchelors, all such persons as she should nominate to that honour,

The

1554 The Earl of Arundel introduced to Philip II. King of Spain, Sir Richard Shelley, Lord Prior of St. John of Jerufalem, with whom he had lived in great intimacy from his youth. After the suppression of that most ancient and most illustrious order in England, into which the younger sons of many Sovereigns in Europe were proud to be admitted, and which is still supported by the heroical exploits of its noble Knights against the professed enemies of Christendom; Sir Richard Shelley retired to the island of Malta, which was become the last asylum of the Knights of St. John, since the famous Rhodes, their ancient residence, had been forced to submit, notwithstanding the most honourable defence, to the victorious arms of Solyman II. Emperor of the Turks. The Earl of Arundel did not forget his friend, nor the promises he made him when he banished himself from his country, to acquaint him with all the changes that should happen in religion or in the state. Immediately after the accession of Mary to the Crown, he dispatched, by the Queen's order,
one

one of her ships to Malta, with a gracious invitation from her part, to the Lord Prior of England, to re-assume his rank and dignity of a Peer of the realm, with all the privileges, manors, and possessions annexed to his Commandery. Sir Richard Shelley was received at Court with the marks of distinction due to his merit, and to his office. The Earl of Arundel took all opportunities to shew him the sincerity of his esteem; and used all his interest with the Queen and Cardinal Pole, to have him appointed one of her Majesty's Privy Council. He took his seat in the House of Peers in the new Parliament called in 1554, in which King Philip and Mary presided. Both houses, in consequence of a very fine speech of Cardinal Pole, suppressed the reformed religion, and restored matters to the same state in which they had been before the divorce of Henry VIII.

Philip, who was profoundly skilled in politicks, conceived the highest opinion of Sir Richard Shelley's abilities: He was living in 1561, and as he spoke fluently the oriental

oriental languages, he was sent Ambassador by that Monarch to Venice and Persia. He was Dominus natus; therefore, when in Spain, refused to be called * Prior d'Inglaterra, and stiled himself Turcopolier for the English nation.

His cousin, Sir William Shelley, was also in great esteem with Philip II. who employed him in several embassies to the See of Rome and Germany. It was the fate of the Shelleys to appear at the Court of Spain in a public character. Sir Thomas Shelley, Knt. was sent Ambassador into Spain in the year 1205, by King John. That family is undoubtedly of great antiquity; and came out of France with William the Conqueror.

Sir Richard Shelley was Knight of the Shire for Huntingdon, and allowed thirty-seven marks for his attendance in Parliament, in the reign of William Rufus. Several of his descendants had summons to Parliament among the Barons. In 1400, Sir Bennet Shelley and Sir John, lost great

* Vide Strype's annals. Vol. I.

This family removed from Huntingdonshire five hundred and forty years ago, and have ever since continued at Beckley and Michelgrove in Suffex. They were formerly Lords of Offerdary, Chelsey, and Applesham in Suffex : Patcham, Hunsdon, and Warminghurst Park, were different seats in the same County, belonging to divers branches of that family.

which

which he is descended, by his own personal accomplishments, both natural and acquired.

The Earl of Arundel continued in favour
1588 during Mary's reign. He was again made Constable of England the day preceding, and High Steward the day of Queen Elizabeth's coronation ; and soon after appointed one of her Privy Council.

1561 As he was descended of a noble and ancient race, he had the presumption to aspire to the honour of marrying his Sovereign. Though he was advanced in years, he thought he could eclipse all his rivals in the affection of his royal mistress, who did not seem inclined to associate a foreign Prince to her throne.

1566 He departed the kingdom, with the Queen's leave, under pretence of changing the air, for the recovery of his health ; but the real motive of his retreat was the mortification of having failed in his great expectations, and of being deserted by all his friends at Court, who did not spare the most severe reflections upon his disappointment,
and

and the vast treasure he had expended upon such vain imaginations.

He returned this year from his travels, 1568 and was the first that brought the use of coaches into England. He was one of the Commissioners who appeared the twenty-fifth of November, at Westminster, in Elizabeth's name, on account of the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, for the murder of her husband, Lord Darnley, where the Regent accused her of having been accessary to it. He was also one of the Peers who subscribed a letter to the Scottish Queen, written with Leicester's hand, in which they warmly recommended the match with the Duke of Norfolk. The Queen, offended at the partiality he shewed for Mary, and his condescension for the Duke, ordered him to be confined and examined.

He entered into a plot against Secretary Cecil, which having been discovered by the penetration of that great minister, he absented from Court ever since. 1569

By his testament, bearing date that year, he bequeathed his body to be buried in 1579

in the Quire of the Collegiate Church of Arundel, appointing, that a memorial in brass and gilt, should be there offered upon his father's tomb. He married two wives, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, by whom he had issue, Henry, Lord Maltravers, a young nobleman of great hope, who died at Brussels in his lifetime; * Joan, married to John, Lord Lumley, and Mary, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk; his second wife was Mary, daughter of Sir John Arundel, Knt. Relict of Robert, Earl of Suffex, by whom he had no issue. He died this year, aged sixty-eight, and was buried at Arundel.

An inscription, beautifully gilt, was set up here to his memory, by Lord Lumley, his son-in-law: It is as follows,

VIRTUTI et HONORI sacrum.

Magnanimus heros, ejus hic cernitur effigies, cujusque hic subterfita sunt ossa, hujus territorii comes fuit. Sui generis ab Alani filio

* She brought forth Philip, in her right Earl of Arundel.

cognominatus,

cognominatus, a Malatraverso, Clunensi, et Oswaldestrensi, honoribus eximiis Dominus insuper ac Baro nuncupatus: Garteriani ordinis Equestris sanè nobilissimi sodalis dum vixit antiquissimus; Arundeliæ Comititis Gulielmi filius unicus et successor, omnium que virtutum particeps. Qui Henrico Octavo, Edwardo Sexto, Mariæ et Elizabethæ Angliæ regibus a secretis consiliis; villæ quoque Calefiæ præfecturam gessit; et cum Henricus Rex Boloniam in Morinis obsidione cinxerat, exercitus sui Marescallus primarius, deinde regis fuit Camerarius, ejusque filio Edwardo dum coronaretur, Marescalli regni officium gerebat; eique sicut antea patri Camerarius factus. Regnante vero Maria Regina coronationis solenni tempore, summus constituitur Constabularius, domus que Regiæ post modum præfectus, ac consilii præses; sicut et Elizabethæ Reginæ, cujus similiter hospitii Senescallus fuit.

Ita vir iste genere clarus, publicis benefunctis magistratibus clarior, domi ac foris clarissimus, honore florens, labore fractus, ætate confectus, postquam ætatis suæ annum LXVIII. attigisset Londini xxv. die Februarii, anno

L

nostræ

nostræ salutis a Christo, MDLXXIX. pié et suaviter in domino obdormivit.

Johannes Lumley, Baro de Lumley, gener pientissimus, supremæ voluntatis suæ vindex, focero suavissimo et patrono optimo magnificentissime funerato; non memoriâ, quam immortalē sibi multifariis virtutibus comparavit, sed corporis mortalis ergo, in spem felicitis resurrectionis reconditi; hanc illi ex propriis armaturis statuam equestrem, pro munere extremo, uberibus cum lachrymis devotissimè consecravit.
That is,

Sacred to VIRTUE and HONOUR.

“ The valiant hero, whose effigies you see here, and whose bones are buried underneath, was Earl of this territory. He had his surname from being the son of Alan; and moreover took the honourable titles of Lord and Baron of Maltravers, Clun, and Oswaldestree. He was Knight of the Garter, and lived to be the senior of that noble order; only son of William, Earl of Arundel, and heir both to his estate and virtues. He was Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII.
Edward

Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, Kings and Queens of England; also Governor of Calais; and when Bologne, a town of the old Morini, was besieged by the same King Henry, he was General of the army: He was afterwards Lord Chamberlain to the said King; and at the coronation of his son, Edward, executed the office of Marshal of England; to which King he was Lord Chamberlain, as he had been to his father. Upon Queen Mary's coming to the Crown, he was made High Constable of England for the coronation, afterwards Steward of her Household, and President of the Council, which honour he had under Queen Elizabeth, to whom he was likewise Steward of the Household.

“ Thus this person, noble by birth, by the honourable discharge of offices yet more noble, and most of all so by his great exploits at home and abroad, with his honour untainted, his body broken with labour and worn out with age, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, died in the Lord, devoutly and
L 2 peaceably;

peaceably, at London, on the twenty-fifth of February, in the year of our Lord, 1579.

“ John Lumley, Baron of Lumley, his most dutiful and disconsolate son-in-law and executor, with the utmost respect, put up this statue, with his armour, after he had been buried in great pomp, for the kindest of fathers-in-law, and the best of patrons, as the last office he was able to pay him ; not to preserve his memory, for that his many virtues had made immortal, but his body, which was committed to the ground, in hopes of a joyful resurrection.”

Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, lived in a princely state: His natural parts, which were the admiration of his age, he improved with learning, experience, vigour, and a graceful behaviour ; his first appearance in the world was to adorn the Court, and the next to serve it with his estate and train: He attended King Henry to the interview with Francis I. of France, and soon after commanded in the war ; who being before Boulogne, ran up with his squadron to the very walls, which opened a passage to the besiegers,

ers, and forced the town to a composition. In peace he was as active as in war. Whilst other noblemen were made overseers to King Edward VI. for their integrity, he was made one of his assistants for his abilities. When an enemy was to be awed to submission, he was General; such was his fame: When the country was to be obliged to a loan, he was the Agent; such was his popularity. When he came from the Queen to Cambridge, to arrest the Duke of Northumberland, he managed it so, that he would neither trample upon misery, nor be trampled on by greatness, being of an equal temper between pity and resolution. In short, as long as his years gave him leave, he was fit for action, and when he grew old, for counsel.

Horace Walpole mentions in his Anecdotes of Painting in England, a portrait of * Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, which is at Kensington Palace: He thinks he was probably the very person who first perswad-

* The Earl of Arundel returning to Italy, through Basil, saw the works of Hans Holbein, and was charmed with them.

ed Hans Holbein to come into England. There is a picture of the same Earl, drawn at length, in the Castle of Arundel, which was done by that celebrated painter.

Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, was the last heir male of that illustrious family, which had flourished in this honour above three hundred and fifty years, from John Fitz-Alan, who, being descended from the d'Albinies, ancient Earls of Arundel and Suffex, obtained the twenty-eighth of Henry III. the title of-Earl, by reason of the possession of Arundel Castle, without creation. There were no less than thirteen Earls of Arundel successively of the Fitz-Alans, though Cambden reckons but eleven, most of them men of great fame and renown. Philip Howard, grandson to Earl Henry, by Mary, his daughter, succeeded him; in which family the Title and Lordship continues to this day.

HOWE

H O W A R D S,
 DUKES of NORFOLK,
 EARLS of ARUNDEL, &c.

THE title of Duke is not indeed the most ancient title of Peerage in England, but a Duke is now in the first rank of nobility. *Dux*, or Duke, was originally, in the Roman empire, the title of a military officer. It was a long while after the Conquest, before Duke was made a title of honour in the nation. The King himself was then Duke of Normandy, which was perhaps the true reason why he did not think fit to raise any subject to that dignity, which was of elder date in France.

The first Duke we meet with in England, properly so called, was Edward the Black Prince, eldest son to Edward III. who was

L 4

created

created by Parliament Duke of Cornwall, on the seventeenth of March, in the eleventh of his father's reign, anno 1337. By that creation, the first-born sons of the Kings of England are Dukes of Cornwall from the first hour of their birth, or as soon as their father is King.

The investiture of this young Prince to the Dutchy of Cornwall was performed without any other ceremony, as appeaas from the charter itself, besides that of girding him with the Sword. But in the thirty-sixth of Edward III. John of Gaunt was made Duke of Lancaster, and had investiture, not only by the King's girding him with the Sword, but by putting on him a Cap of Fur, under a Coronet of Gold set with precious Stones. And in the twenty-first of Richard II. Henry, Duke of Hereford, and several others, were created, by putting a Cap of Honour upon their heads, and by delivering a Rod into their hands. After this were introduced, the Surcoat and Hood, with much ceremony, which is now omitted,

omitted. They are now created only by Patent.

This honour of Duke is hereditary ; and he is called his Grace, a title formerly given to Kings of Englands, before they assumed that of Majesty. Dukes are usually stiled by the King or Queen, our right, trusty, and entirely beloved cousin. This appellation is used to an Earl, and all others of superior title. It is as antient as the reign of Henry IV. who being either by his wife, his mother, or his sisters, actually related to every Earl in the kingdom, artfully acknowledged that connexion, in all his letters and other public acts ; from whence the title has descended to his successors, though this reason has long since failed * ; and if of the Privy Council, then with the addition of Counsellors.

The Mantle and Surcoat which a Duke wears at the coronation of a King or Queen, is of crimson velvet lined with white taffata ; and the Mantle is doubled from the neck to

* See vol. 1. of Blackston's Commentaries on the Laws of England.

below

below the elbow with ermine, having four rows of spots on each shoulder.

The Robe a Duke wears at his creation, and in Parliament, is of fine scarlet cloth lined with white taffata, and is doubled, with four guards of ermine at equal distances, with a gold lace above each guard, and is tied up on the left shoulder with a black ribbon. His Cap is of crimson velvet lined with ermine, having a gold button and tassel on the top: And his Coronet, which is of gold also, is set round with flowers, in form of strawberry leaves.

The uncertainty of the origin of the illustrious family of * Howard is a proof of its antiquity. Auber, Earl of Passy in Normandy, by his wife Adelina, daughter of Hubert, Earl of Evreux, had issue three sons, William Brettville, Earl of Passy, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Eustace, whose son William came to England with the Conqueror, who made

* There are manuscripts in the Herald's Office, and in the Harleian Collection, which makes Fulco of Wiggenthal, the common ancestor of this family.

him

him Earl of Gloucester, and Steward of England; as did Valerine, his uncle, Lord of Vernon in Normandy, and third son of Aubert, already mentioned, who, upon the death of his nephew, killed at Cardiff, succeeded to the estate bestowed upon him by the Conqueror. His son Roger Valerine succeeded him, to whom the King gave divers castles and manors, and was called Howard or Haward, from his possessing the Castle of Hawarden. This Roger had issue William, who being born in the said Castle, was called William de Howard: He was one of the Council to King Henry I. and by the said King's favour married the widow of * Roger Bigod, Earl of Norwich, by whom he had Sir John Howard, Knt. his son and heir.

We have in Dugdale's *Origines Juridicæ*, a copper-plate with the portraiture of William Howard, Lord Chief Justice in the twenty-third of Edward I. with the following inscription,

* He enjoyed with her large possessions in Norfolk and Suffolk.

PRAY

PRAY FOR THE GOOD ESTATE OF WILLIAM
HOWARD, CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

Sir William Dugdale, in settling the pedigree of that noble family, begins with William Howard, a learned and reverend Judge of the Court of Common-Pleas, in the latter part of King Edward I. and the beginning of the reign of King Edward II. who in the twenty-second year of the reign of Edward I. had summons among the rest of the Judges of the Courts of Westminster, and the King's learned Council to the Parliament then held there, so likewise to all parliaments till the first year of Edward II. This William had a fair estate in Wigen-Hall, in the north-west part of Norfolk, and in divers other places thereabout. He was succeeded by John his son and heir, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to king Edward II. and, in the fourth year of that King's reign, went in an expedition into Scotland; he was Commander also of the expedition against Gascoigne; and was Sheriff of the counties
of

of Norfolk and Suffolk for several years together; Governor of the castle of Norwich, and enjoyed divers other employments of honour and trust during that king's reign, whom he served with reputation in his wars against the Scots and French. He died in 1331, the fifth year of Edward III. leaving a son and heir of the same name, who, in the tenth year of that reign, was constituted Admiral of all the King's fleet from the mouth of the Thames northward; was knighted; and served at the siege of Calais.

To him succeeded Sir Robert Howard, his son and heir, who, in the second year of Richard II. was committed to the Tower for detaining Margery de Norford from Alice, Lady Nevil, her grandmother. This Sir Robert dying in 1389, in the twelfth year of Richard II. left issue by Margaret his wife, daughter to Robert, Lord Scales, John *, who was also a Knight, and retained to serve King Richard II. for life. He had issue by Margaret his first wife,

* This John died at Jerusalem.

daughter

daughter and heir to Sir John Plaiz, of Tofts, in the county of Norfolk, a son of his name, who was also knighted; and dying in his father's life-time, left issue Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, who was married to John Vere, earl of Oxford; but the said Sir John Howard, father of this last John, marrying to his second wife Alice, daughter and heir to Sir William Tendering of Tendering-Hall, in the county of Suffolk, Knt. by her had Sir Robert Howard, Knt. his heir and successor.

Sir Robert Howard who was his mother's heir, and died before his father, was married to Margaret, the eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas de Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk, by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter and coheir of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. This marriage was the most illustrious that any subject could contract, the lady descending in a direct line by the mother from Edward I.

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was son of John, Lord Mowbray of Axholme, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir to

John

John Lord Segrave, by Margaret his wife, Dutcheſs of Norfolk, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas de Brotherton *, Earl of Norfolk, fifth ſon to King Edward I. but eldeſt by his ſecond wife Margaret, daughter to Philip the Hardy, King of France.

On the 12th of February, 1396, in the ninth year of Richard II. Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, had granted by patent to him, and the heirs of his body, the office of Earl Marſhal of England (being the firſt Earl Marſhal, for before this time they were only Marſhals) with an union of the office of Marſhal in the courts of King's-Bench and Exchequer, and Marſhal-Cryer before the Steward and Marſhal of the King's Houſhold; and on that account he and his heirs ſhould bear a golden truncheon enamelled with black at each end, having the King's arms engraven at the upper, and his own at the lower end. On the 29th of September 1397, in the twenty-ſirſt

* So named from a village in Yorkſhire where he was born.

year

year of Richard II. he was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Norfolk; and died in 1399, the first year of Henry IV.

Sir Robert Howard had by his wife, Lady Margaret Mowbray, a son called afterwards Sir John Howard. He succeeded his grandfather, and began early to distinguish himself in the wars with France. In 1453, the thirty-first year of Henry VI. being then a Knight, he accompanied John Talbot, Viscount Lisle, to Blay, after the recovery of Bourdeaux, and soon after marched with John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, to the relief of Chatillon, where that valiant Earl was slain. In 1461, the first of Edward IV. he was made Sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, Constable of the castle of Norwich, and one of the King's carvers. He attended Margaret, the King's sister, to Flanders, where she married the Duke of Burgundy.

In the second of Edward IV. in consideration of his great services, he obtained a grant of several manors in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Dorset,

set, which were forfeited by the attainder of John Earl of Wiltshire, and John Earl of Oxford; and the same year he had the joint-command with the Lords Falconberg and Clinton, of the King's fleet, and distinguished himself against France, taking Conquet and the isle of Rhe, &c.

He was also at that time Treasurer of the King's Household, and in the tenth of that reign made Captain-general of the King's forces at sea, for baffling the attempts of the Lancastrians, headed by Richard Nevil, the powerful Earl of Warwick.

In the eleventh of Edward IV. being the most considerable nobleman in the court, he, with the Lord Hastings, was constituted Deputy-governor of Calais and the Marches, and the year following summoned to Parliament among the Barons of England, by the stile and title of Lord Howard. In 1477, he was sent Ambassador to France, and made a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; and in the eighteenth of Edward IV. he was appointed Constable of the Tower of London, and the next

M year

year Captain-general of the King's fleet against the Scots. He behaved with the strictest honour and justice to the nation as well as to the King, with whom he was in the highest favour.

On the twenty-eighth of June, 1483, the first of Richard III. he was made Earl Marshal of England, and the same day created Duke of Norfolk; Thomas his son being at that time also created Earl of Surry. He was constituted High Steward of England for the day of Richard's coronation; and accordingly carried the King's crown immediately before his person, while his son, the Earl of Surry, bore the sword of state. He was then likewise made Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitain, for life; and at the same time had a grant of eighty manors and lordships in divers counties, from that Prince; but did not long enjoy these great honours and vast possessions: for the next year, being placed in the front of the King's army at Bosworth Field, in the county of Leicester, was there slain with the King, August 22, 1485, and buried

buried in the Abbey of Thetford in Norfolk. He was resolved to stand or fall with Richard III. Happy if he had exerted his loyalty, steadiness, and courage for a lawful sovereign and his country's cause!

Buck, the historian of Richard, affirms, that there was in the Earl of Arundel's cabinet, an original letter from the Princess Elizabeth, daughter to Edward IV. to the Duke of Norfolk, under her own hand, in which she solicited that nobleman to use his interest with the King in behalf of the marriage propounded between them; and indecently expressed herself in terms of the warmest affections for King Richard III. fearing that his Queen would never die.

This John, first Duke of Norfolk, of the Howard family, was married first to Catharine, daughter to William Lord Molineux, and of his wife Eleanor, daughter to Henry Lord Beaumont; and by her he had Thomas, his son and heir, and four daughters, Anne, Isabel, Jane, and Margaret. She lies buried in the south part of the church of Stoke Neyland, where a monument was erected

M 2

for

for her, 1452. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Chedworth, Knight, by whom he had a daughter named Catharine. She survived her husband.

John, Duke of Norfolk, was attainted in the next parliament, held the first of Henry VII. for having fought against him when Duke of Richmond *.

Thomas Howard was Esquire of the body to King Edward IV. and was retained to serve him in his wars; and in the first of Richard III. at the time his father was made a Duke, was created Earl of Surry; and though he took part with that King, being taken prisoner at Bosworth, yet King Henry VII. in the third year of his reign, received him into favour, and made him one of his Privy-Council; and in the fourth year of that reign, he was restored to his title of Earl of Surry, and to all the lands which were his wife's inheritance.

* Rainham, the seat of Lord Viscount Townshend, was the manor of John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk: Being forfeited to the crown, it was sold by King Henry VII. to Sir Roger Townshend, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

In

In the fifteenth of Henry VII. he attended the King and Queen to Calais; and the next year he was made Lord High Treasurer of England, and afterwards Knight of the Garter. While Thomas, Earl of Surry, held the Treasurer's Staff, England attained to a degree of power, magnificence, and politeness, which she had never known before. He gave the strongest evidence of the marriage of Prince Arthur and Catharine of Austria having been consummated, of any that was given. He was created Lord High Steward of England, for the trial of Lord Dudley, for a felony committed in Staffordshire.

In the fourth year of Henry VIII. he was with that King at the taking of Therouenne and Tournay, and afterwards being sent General against the Scots, routed their army at Flodden Field, where King James IV. with the greatest part of his nobility, was slain. His son Thomas, Lord Admiral, attended him, and his other son Edmund led the van, whom he supported with great bravery, being pressed by the enemy; and for that signal service had a

M 3

special

special grant from the King, to himself and the heirs male of his body, of an honourable augmentation to his arms, which is the upper half of a red lion, depicted as the arms of Scotland, pierced through the mouth with an arrow; together with a concession of twenty-nine manors.

He was also advanced to the dignity of Duke of Norfolk, which title John his father did enjoy; and the next year had a new patent for the office of Lord Treasurer*.

On the thirteenth of Henry VIII. he performed the Office of Lord High Steward at the trial of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and condemned him with tears; his son Thomas, who had been created Earl of Surry, the fifth of Henry VIII. for his eminent services afterwards, married the daughter of that unfortunate nobleman.

He died at his castle of Framlingham in Norfolk, in 1524, and was magnificently buried in the abbey of Thetford. His first

* He conveyed the Princess Mary to France, where she was married to Lewis XII. in the great church of Abbeville.

wife

wife was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir to Sir Frederic Tilney, Knt. widow of Humphrey Bouchier, Lord Berners, and by her had eight sons and three daughters. Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, Viscount Rochford, and mother to Queen Anne Boleyn: The said Elizabeth was buried at Lambeth. Mary, the youngest daughter, was married to Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of King Henry VIII. By his second wife Agnes, daughter of Hugh Tilney, and sister and heir to Sir Philip Tilney, of Boston, in com. Linc. he had issue four sons and four daughters; Ann, the eldest, was married to John Vere, Earl of Oxford; Dorothy, to Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby; Elizabeth and Catharine, to Henry Daubigny, Earl of Bridgwater.

Of the sons of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth Tilney, his first wife, five died young; Edmund was a Knight, and Marshal of the host at Flodden-Field; and in the twelfth of Henry VIII. upon the

M 4

famous

famous interview between the said King, and Francis, King of France, where all feats of arms were performed for thirty days, he was one of the chief challengers there on the part of the English. He had issue by Joyce, his first wife, daughter to Sir Richard Colepeper, Knt. three sons and five daughters: Margaret was married to Sir Thomas Arundel, of Wardour, Knt, Catharine was Queen * of England, being the fifth wife of King Henry VIII, All the sons died without issue.

Edward, the second son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and Elizabeth Tilney, his first wife, was a person of the greatest account in his time, and Knight of the Garter. In the seventh of Henry VII. he was in the expedition made into Flanders in behalf of the Emperor Maximilian. In the first of Henry VIII. he was made Standard-bearer to that King, and in the fourth of his reign he was constituted Lord High Admiral of England; at which time he

* She was cousin-german to Queen Anne Boleyn.
conveyed

conveyed the Marquis of Dorset into Spain, in aid of the Emperor Ferdinand against the French. He cleared the sea with his fleet from enemies, and did great execution in Brittany; he afterwards attacked the French in their harbours, and boarded the Admiral of the French galley. He was blown overboard in the height of the action, and died without issue, the fifth of Henry VIII.

Of the sons by the second marriage, William, the eldest, was created Baron Howard of Effingham; and Thomas, the second, having married the Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter to Margaret, Queen of Scots, and niece to King VIII. was attainted of treason, upon some suspicion of his aspiring to the crown; and died in the Tower of London, the twenty-ninth of Elizabeth, 1587.

Lord William Howard, of Effingham, being both valiant and loyal, was sent twice by Henry VIII. Ambassador to the King of Scots. He attended that King to Calais and Boulogne, at the time he was magnificently
received

received there by Francis I. king of France. He was also sent Ambassador to France, from which embassy being newly returned, upon the discovery of the pretended incontinency of his niece Queen Catharine Howard, he, with his wife and the old Dutchess of Norfolk, were all indicted for misprision of treason, in concealing what they knew of that Queen's behaviour, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment; but were at last, through the King's favour, enlarged. In the reign of Edward VI. he was made Deputy of Calais: Queen Mary had him in such esteem, that in the first year of her reign, he was made by her a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Howard, of Effingham, and afterwards Lord Admiral of England, Ireland, and Wales, and Lord Chamberlain of her Household; in which last office he was continued by Queen Elizabeth, upon her accession to the crown, who employed him in great places of trust, both civil and military, and made him Knight of the Garter. To him we owe, in a great measure, the discovery of the North-

North-east passage by sea, to Archangel in Muscovy; the attempt whereof he encouraged very much with his purse and countenance.

Charles his son succeeded him also in the Queen's favour, and in the office of Lord Chamberlain; he was also Lord High Admiral of England. Her Majesty, in consideration of his eminent services in the defence of this realm against the Spanish armada, in sacking Cadiz in Spain, and destroying the Spanish fleet there in port, created him Earl of Nottingham, as descended from the Mowbrays, whereof some had been Earls of that county. In the first year of James I. he was made Lord High Steward for the solemnity of that King's coronation; and the next year he was constituted one of the seven Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshal. The title of Earl of Nottingham was extinct in Charles, his grandson: and the title of Baron Effingham fell to Francis Howard.

Having

Having done with these young branches, I now proceed with Thomas, eldest son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by the said Elizabeth Tilney, his first wife: He commanded a ship in his father's life-time, under his younger brother, Edward, Lord Admiral, when he took Sir Andrew Barton, the Scottish pirate. He succeeded to the command of the English army in Spain, after the Marquis of Dorset. In the fifth of Henry VIII. upon the death of Lord Edward, his brother, being then a Knight of the Garter, he was constituted Lord Admiral in his stead; in which command he so scoured the seas, that none of the French ships durst venture forth.

Upon the invasion of King James IV. of Scotland, he landed five thousand men, and joined his father the Earl of Surry, then General of the English army, and sent a message to that King to justify Sir Andrew Barton's death.

He commanded the van-guard at the battle of Flodden Field, with his younger brother Sir Edmund, where he behaved most

most gallantly ; and seeing his said brother in distress, came with Sir Edward Stanley to his succour : in consideration of which great services, he was created Earl of Surry, in the fifth of Henry VIII. and upon a dispute in parliament concerning his place there, it was declared that he should sit according to his creation, and not as a Duke's eldest son.

In the twelfth of Henry VIII. he was constituted Lord Deputy of Ireland, where he suppressed the rebellion of the O'Neals and O'Carols. Afterwards, he performed many gallant exploits in France, and was constituted Lord High Treasurer of England, and made General of the King's army designed to march against the Scots. Upon his father's death, anno 1524, he succeeded to the title of Duke of Norfolk : he was again made General of the army destined to set free the young King of Scotland, whom the Duke of Albany kept in confinement at Sterling ; and afterwards attended King Henry into France.

Being

Being the avowed enemy of Cardinal Wolsey, he was sent Ambassador to France, and attended Francis I. to Nice, where he expostulated with the Pope for his delay, touching King Henry's divorce from Queen Catharine : And in the fifteenth of Henry VIII. he was appointed Earl Marshal of England, and Viceroy of Ireland.

The Duke of Norfolk was appointed Lord High Steward upon the trial of Queen Ann Boleyn. After her death, he became an earnest mediator between the Princess Mary and the King, and drew up a paper of articles, which effected it. He suppressed the most formidable rebellion that happened under Henry VIII. on account of religion ; though in his religious principles he agreed with the heads of the insurgents, he did not think they warranted rebellion against a lawful sovereign.

A committee of religion being appointed in 1638, the Duke of Norfolk offered to the House of Lords, the form of the famous six articles, making it treason for any one to deny the real presence in the sacrament ;
or

or to affirm that a Priest could marry, or any one under a vow of chastity; or that auricular confession and private masses were not agreeable to the laws of God. He was one of the Commissioners that examined Catharine Howard, Queen of England, and daughter to the Lord Edmund, his brother, upon a charge of incontinency.

But after having discharged so many honourable offices, with reputation, and served his King and Country with universal applause, Henry was so far misled and incensed against him, by the insinuating persuasions of his enemies the Seymours, and other favourers of the Reformation, that he was committed to the Tower, and had part of his estate seized. The King gave notice to his Ambassadors abroad, that the Duke and his son the Earl of Surry had conspired to take upon them the government during his life, and after his death to get the Prince into their hands; for which being both attainted in Parliament, the Earl of Surry *

* The Earl of Surry was tried by a common jury, and was found guilty of high treason for bearing the arms of England.

was immediately beheaded ; and the Duke might have lost his head, had not the death of the King prevented it.

Henry, Earl of Surry, was the delight and the ornament of his age and nation. In his youth he fell in love with the fair Gerardine, whose beauty he has celebrated in a number of sonnets, all of them composed with a harmony and elegance before his time unknown to the English tongue. Such was the implacable malice of his enemies, that the Duke was particularly excepted from the general pardon published at the beginning of Edward the Sixth's reign, and continued prisoner, till discharged by Queen Mary, 1553.

The Duke died the next year, at Kenning Hall. This nobleman, who lived under eight English sovereigns, was married first to Ann, the daughter of Edward IV. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, by whom he had two sons, Henry, the unfortunate and illustrious Earl of Surry, and Thomas, who was restored in blood, the first
of

of Queen Mary, and in the first of Elizabeth, advanced to the title of Viscount Howard of Bindon, in the county of Dorset. He married four wives, the first was Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir to John, Lord Marney, of Bindon; by Mabel, his third wife, he had a daughter, named Frances, who was first married to Henry Pranel, Vintner and Citizen of London; secondly, to Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford; and lastly, to Lodowic Stewart, Duke of Lenox. Henry, eldest son to Thomas, Viscount Bindon, succeeded to that title in 1582; but he dying without issue, as did Thomas, his brother and heir, Knight of the Garter, the title was extinct.

Henry, Earl of Surry, who was beheaded, married Frances, daughter to John Vere, Earl of Oxford: and by her left two sons and three daughters; Jane was married to Charles, Earl of Westmoreland; Margaret, to Henry, Lord Scroop of Bolton; and Catharine, to Henry, Lord Berkeley.

Of the sons, which were Thomas and Henry, the latter, with his three sisters,

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was

was restored in blood the first of Elizabeth, and was a person highly esteemed for his learning, having the most complete library for a poet in Europe. He was one of the Privy-Council to King James I. by whom he was created Lord Howard, of Marnhill, in the County of Dorset, and Earl of Northampton; he was also made by that King Lord Privy Seal, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, where he had his education in King's College. He founded and endowed three hospitals; one for twelve poor women and a Governor, at Rising in Norfolk; another for twelve poor men, and a governor, at Clun in Shropshire; and the third at Greenwich in Kent, for a Governor, and twenty poor men, of whom eight are to be chosen out of Shotlham in Norfolk, the place of his birth. This Earl who was said to be the most learned among the nobility, and the most noble among the learned, died, unmarried, on the 15th of June, 1624, and was buried in the ancient chapel of the castle at Dover.

He

He wrote the Preservative, against the Poison of supposed Prophecies, dedicated to Sir Francis Walsingham.

Thomas, eldest son of Henry, Earl of Surry, and brother to Henry, Earl of Northampton, upon the death of his grandfather, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, succeeded him in his titles and estates, the act of his grandfather's attainder * being repealed anno 1553, the first of Queen Mary: he was at the time of his grandfather's death eighteen years of age. In the second year of Queen Mary, he was sent against the insurrection headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt. In the first year of Elizabeth, he was installed Knight of the Garter; and two years after constituted Lieutenant-General for the northern parts of the realm.

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was at that time, on account of his large possessions, the most powerful and most popular man in England. His wife was lately dead, and he began already to form a project, which he afterwards more openly avowed of mounting the throne of Scotland, by a marriage

* The act of attainder had not been formerly signed.

with the Queen of Scots. He saw the infamy which would be the consequence of a public accusation against Mary *, and how prejudicial it might be to her pretensions to the English succession. In order to save her this cruel mortification, he applied to Maitland, and expressed his astonishment at seeing a man of so much reputation for wisdom concurring with the regent in a measure so dishonourable to themselves, to their Queen, and to their country; submitting the public transactions of the nation to the judgment of foreigners; and publishing the ignominy, and exposing the faults of their sovereign, which they were bound in good policy as well as in duty to conceal and cover. The Duke of Norfolk was a zealous protestant, the most powerful and most universally beloved of all the nobles.

The regent, threatened with Elizabeth's displeasure, meanly betrayed the Duke of Norfolk, put his letters in her hands, and furnished all the intelligence in his power.

* She was accused of being accessory to the murder of Lord Darnley, her husband.

The

The attachment of the Duke of Norfolk to the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, was his only crime. The villainous arts that were used by the Queen's ministers to ensnare and betray this amiable nobleman will ever reflect dishonour on the memory of this transaction: and nothing could be a more flagrant instance of mean submission to a most imperious, cruel, and fraudulent administration, than the unanimous concurrence of the peers to the conviction of the Duke for high-treason, upon such slender and suspicious evidence.

Elizabeth being averse to that marriage, the Duke retired first to Howard-House, and then, in contempt of a summons to appear before the Privy-Council, fled to his seat in Norfolk, with resolution, notwithstanding, to pursue his former courtship: he at last obeyed a second call, and repaired to Windsor. He was first kept as a prisoner in a private house, and then sent to the Tower. After being confined there upwards of nine months, he was released, upon his humble submission to Elizabeth, giving her a promise on his alle-

N 3

giance,

giance, to hold no farther correspondence with Mary. The Queen pretending to have made new discoveries, he was brought to his trial in the year 1572, before twenty-six of his peers, the Earl of Shrewsbury acting as Lord-High-Steward. His charge amounting to high-treason, he was found guilty by his peers of having conspired to dethrone the Queen, and to bring in foreign forces, and of having applied to the Pope and Spaniards * for that purpose, and endeavoured the enlargement of the Queen of Scots, for which he was beheaded on Tower-Hill, on the second of June 1573, in the fifteenth of Elizabeth. He died with great composure, universally regretted by the people, as the most munificent, affable, and goodly nobleman in the whole kingdom.

He was married first to Mary, daughter and heir to Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, one of the greatest noblemen in England, with whom he had the manor and castle of Arundel, which continues in that illustrious family to this day : by her he had Philip, his

* He was godson of Philip, King of Spain.

son

son and heir. His second wife, widow of Lord Henry Sutton, a younger son of John, Duke of Northumberland, was Margaret, daughter and sole heir to Thomas, * Lord Audley of Walden. By her he had Thomas, who was in the twenty-seventh year of Elizabeth restored in blood by act of Parliament; and in the thirty-ninth year of the same Queen, 1597, he was summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord Howard of Walden. King James I. upon his coming to the Crown, made him one of his Privy-Council, and next year created him Earl of Suffolk. After this he was made Lord-Chamberlain, and next constituted Lord-High-Treasurer of England, in which great office he continued six years. 1603.

In the thirteenth year of James I. he was appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Earl-Marshal of England; and was also Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Knight of the Order of the Garter. He built that stately house near

* Chancellor to Henry VIII. and builder of Magdalen-College, Cambridge.

Saffron-Walden, in Essex, called Audley-End.

He had seven sons and three daughters. Theophilus, his eldest son, succeeded him ; and Thomas, the second son, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Berkshire *, by James I. who first conferred upon him the titles of Lord Howard of Charlton, and Viscount Andover ; and afterwards that of Earl of Berkshire. He was a Knight of the Garter ; and died in 1669.

Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, was married to John Dryden, Esq; Poet-Laureat.

Charles Howard descended from William, Lord Howard, third son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by Margaret his second wife, having been highly instrumental in the restoration of King Charles II. was, in consideration of that and other loyal services, created by that King Lord Dacres of Gillisland, Viscount Howard of Morpath, and Earl of Carlisle. He was a Privy-Counsellor ; and, in 1663, the King sent him in

* The Earls of Berkshire were a second branch of the Earls of Suffolk. The title is extinct,

three splendid embassies to the Czar of Moscow; Charles IX. King of Sweden, to whom he carried the ensigns of the Garter; and Frederick III. King of Denmark. He was made afterwards Governor of Jamaica, where he continued some years. He died in 1682.

This is the youngest branch of the Howards; since that of the Howards of Eserick, which was then the youngest branch of the house of Suffolk, is extinct.

Sir Edward Howard was by Charles I. made a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Howard of Eserick, in Ebor. He died in 1675, and was buried at the Savoy in the Strand.

The sentence of Thomas had attainted his son's blood as Duke of Norfolk; but as the honour of Arundel was local, and descended to him by his mother, Lady Mary Fitz-Alan, it was not affected by that attainder; and in her right, he was Earl of Arundel, as owner of Arundel-Castle; and had summons to Parliament by that title in the twenty-third year of Elizabeth: he was 1581.
restored

restored in blood by the same Parliament, though it was far from being favourable to the Roman catholics.

Philip, Earl of Arundel, being of a contemplative turn of mind, is mentioned in history only for the unprecedented persecution and punishment he underwent. He was not educated a Roman catholic ; but being a sincere convert, Elizabeth thought him the more dangerous : add to this, that his life was austere, and irreproachably moral.

He was in the year 1580 amongst the number of Queen Elizabeth's Privy-Counsellors, who have ever since been reckoned the ablest men of their age. After the discovery and disappointment of the attempts of Mary and her friends, he was upon suspicion, by the contrivance of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and secretary Walsingham, confined to his house ; but after the various examination he underwent, nothing appeared against him. While he was in this confinement, Elizabeth offered him his liberty, provided he would carry

carry the sword of state, before her to the chapel, and be present at the service there ; but he declined it. Her watchful ministers intercepted some letters from the papists to their friends abroad, in which this refusal was wonderfully extolled ; and their officious indiscretions being imputed to the Earl as a crime, he was committed to the Tower. Nothing appearing against him, he was soon freed from prison, and attended his service in Parliament. He perceived by the penal laws enacted against the Roman catholics, and those frequent attacks upon his liberty, that his life was in danger ; and he knew that his innocence could not shield him from the arts then practised by statesmen against those they had a mind to destroy. He therefore resolved to retire beyond seas, where he could enjoy the practice of his religion in tranquillity. He accordingly gave orders for providing a ship on the coast of Suffex ; but before his departure he wrote a letter to Elizabeth, accounting for the motive of his flight in terms equally resolute and dutiful. In that letter, which
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he ordered to be put in Elizabeth's hands after he was gone, he freely laid before her the malice of his enemies, his own sufferings, the hard fate of his immediate predecessors, the rigour of the laws against Roman catholics, concluding with the deepest professions of loyalty.

But the Earl little knew that he was in the toils of statesmen, and that his own servants were spies upon him. While his letter lay upon the table, they discovered him to the government, and he was apprehended, before he could get on ship-board, and committed to the Tower, where he lay at the time the Queen of Scots was beheaded, and the Spanish armada was defeated. But in the mean while he was questioned in the Star-Chamber, upon the following points; for having, contrary to the laws, supported several Catholic Priests; for corresponding with Cardinal Allen, and other traitorous persons, who were enemies to their Prince and country; for questioning, in public writings, the justice of the
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the kingdom; and for pretending to go beyond seas, without licence.

The Earl made but a faint defence; he acknowledged his being a Roman catholic, and pleaded his ignorance in the laws, and threw himself upon the Queen's mercy; upon which his judges condemned him to pay a fine of 10000 l. and be imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure.

But even this rigorous sentence was not sufficient to satisfy Elizabeth; for in the year 1590, thirty-second of Elizabeth, being still in the Tower, he was arraigned of high-treason, brought to his trial in Westminster-Hall, before twenty-five of his peers, the Earl of Derby acting as High-Steward, on the fourteenth of April. The Earl of Arundel's dress, when he appeared on his trial, was magnificent, as his deportment was manly and majestic. Being required to hold up his hand, he held it up very high, with these words, "Here is as true a man's heart and hand as ever came into this hall." The indictment being read, the Earl prepared for his defence, which he made with

with a surprising strength of reasoning and presence of mind.

Bennet, a profligate priest, and an infamous apostate, accused the Earl of engaging to assist Cardinal Allen in his attempts to re-establish the Pope's supremacy; of suggesting that the Queen was unfit to govern; of having prevailed with Bennet, the priest, to say mass for the success of the Spanish armada against England; and of having framed to that purpose, peculiar prayers for his own use; and of intending to withdraw himself beyond seas, to serve under the Duke of Parma, against his country. Cambden adds, "that he was charged with being privy to the bull of Pope Sextus Quintus, depriving the Queen of her dominions, and making them over to the Spaniards." The Earl then pleaded not guilty, and turning to the Judges, he asked them these questions: Whether it was lawful to heap so many crimes together in one bill of indictment? they answered it was: Whether the arguments taken from presumptions, were of force? they answered that it was lawful
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for him to interpose exceptions, if he saw cause; then again, if he might be arraigned for those things which were capital, by the law made the thirteenth year of the Queen, after the time expressed in the act was expired? They promised they would proceed against him by no law but the old statute of treason, made in the reign of Edward III. Upon which the lawyers opened the indictment against him with unusual virulence and unfairness. Puchering, the King's Serjeant at Law, Popham, Attorney-general, Shuttleworth, Serjeant at Law, and Egerton, the Queen's Solicitor, in their turns urged their proofs, from circumstances which amounted to little more than presumptions; and concluded, that the Earl was a traitor, because he was a Roman catholic; that the Queen of Scots had considered him as one of her best friends; that Cardinal Allen had spoke of him as the chief hope of the Roman catholic party in England; and that the letter which he had written to Elizabeth, when he designed to withdraw out of the kingdom, plainly accused

cused the national justice, by the reflection it contained upon his father's trial. All this was strengthened, by producing in court the ridiculous evidence of two emblematical figures which were found in the Earl's apartment, and construed into treason by the lawyers. The first represented a hand shaking a snake into the fire, with the motto, "If God is for us, who can be against us." The second represented a lion without claws; the motto was, "Yet still a Lion."

The Earl answered, that he had said nothing concerning his father's sentence, but what was upon record; that he could not be answerable for what had been written concerning him, either by Cardinal Allen or the Queen of Scots; and that Popham, the Attorney-general, had managed the letters and confessions produced against him, as spiders do flowers, by extracting nothing from them but poison. The lawyers produced against him letters from abroad, in which he is called Duke of Norfolk, as if he had been obliged to answer for the indiscretion

cretion of others. Shelley, and Sir Thomas Gerard, who were under sentence of death, were examined against him. What the former swore does not appear; but the latter was so daunted by a solemn adjuration made by the Earl, that he should speak nothing but the truth, that he would not give evidence. The Earl impeached Bennet's character, who was a notorious villain. Upon the whole, all the strainings of the court-lawyers against the prisoner, could not fix upon him any charge of high-treason, but that of having been reconciled to the church of Rome; upon which he was found guilty by his Peers, and had sentence of death pronounced against him. He made the same request his father had done, when under the same circumstances, that her Majesty would give orders for the payment of his debts. He likewise begged, that he might be allowed to see his wife, and an infant whom he had never seen, having been born since his imprisonment.

The Earl having been cast upon a point that was merely religious, and nothing being

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ing proved against him, that could affect the state, Elizabeth could not, consistently with her repeated professions, that she never put a Roman Catholic to death simply on account of his religion, carry his sentence into execution. She suffered him however to languish in prison, till the 19th of November, 1595, when he died, aged thirty-nine. He was not above thirty-three years of age at the time of his condemnation. He spent the time of his confinement in the most austere exercises of devotion; and his death was thought to be hastened by the mortifications he practised upon himself.

Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, was the greatest antiquarian in Europe, except Ferdinando de Medicis. The Lord Burleigh, it is said, had the most complete library for a Politician; the Lord Bacon for a Philosopher; Mr. Selden for an Historian; Archbishop Usher for a Divine; Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, for a Poet; Mr. Oughtred, for a Mathematician; Doctor Hammond for a Grammarian, or universal

Critic; and the Earl of Arundel for an Herald, or Antiquary.

He had two brothers, Thomas, whom Queen Elizabeth made Earl of Suffolk, and William, Lord Howard, of the North; and one sister, Lady Margaret, married to Robert Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset, a lady celebrated for her virtue, beneficence, and religion.

He married Ann, daughter of Thomas, and eldest sister and coheir to George, Lord D'Acres of Gillisland, and by her had a son, Thomas, who on account of his father's attainder as Earl of Arundel, had by courtesy the title of Lord Maltravers, during the remainder of Elizabeth's reign.

This nobleman was left very young, under the care of his mother, a Roman catholic lady, a woman of great virtue, prudence, and goodness. During his youth he strongly attracted the attention of Robert, the famous earl of Essex, who used to call him the Winter Pear, and to prognosticate, what afterwards happened, that he would one day be a great man.

The political jealousy which Elizabeth entertained of her great subjects prevented her restoring him in blood; and notwithstanding the sufferings of the Howard family for Mary, mother to James I. he was, the first year of his reign, restored in blood
 1602 by Parliament, only to all such titles of honour and precedence as were possessed by Philip, Earl of Arundel, but forfeited by his attainder; as also to the honour, state, and dignity of Earl of Surry; and to the Baronies only which Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, his grandfather, lost by his attainder. Notwithstanding this, he never could recover the whole of his paternal estate, the baronies of Clun and Oswaldestre being given to his great uncle the Earl of Northampton, who was a great favourite with James, even from the beginning of his reign.

Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surry, when he was twenty years of age, married Lady Alatheia, the third daughter * and co-heir to Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury,

* Her two eldest sisters died without issue in 1607.

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their estates to the Earl of Suffolk, though the Earl of Arundel was their heir at law.

1611 In the ninth year of King James, after he returned from his travels, he was installed, in the presence of the King and the Prince of Wales, Knight of the Garter; and his titles, upon his installation-plate, are Earl of Arundel and Surry, Lord Howard, Fitz-alan, Maltravers, Mowbray, Segrave, Bruce, and Clun.

1613 At the wedding of the Prince Elector Palatine with the Princess Elizabeth, only daughter to James I. the Earl carried the sword of State before his Majesty, and stood on his right hand during the ceremony. He was one of the four Noblemen appointed to conduct him and the Princess to the first town of his dominions. In this journey he was attended by his Countess, who accompanied the Princess as far as Hiedelberg, the capital of the Palatinate.

1614 The Countess, impelled by her maternal affection, set out for Italy to accompany home her two sons; and wherever she passed she was treated with honours that had never been before payed to an English subject.

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It was, probably during her absence, that the Earl embraced the communion of the Church of England; for in the year 1615, he received the sacrament in the King's chapel at Whitehall. Being a steady lover of his country, he highly disapproved of the influence which the councils of Spain had over James; for which reason he was looked on coolly at Court: the nation, however, could not forget that he was the head of the Howard family, to whom England owed so much; and he had as much respect payed him as if he had been Duke of Norfolk. Notwithstanding all this, the Earl was so little of a party-man, that he was disagreeable to all factions both in Court and Parliament.

After judgment had passed upon Lord Chancellor Bacon, the voice of the public pointed him out as the most proper person in the kingdom for holding the Great Seal, on account of his virtue, his unblemished honour, clear judgment, and great learning. Buckingham, who had then the sole direction of the government, would have been

glad to have taken the Earl into the administration, and put him in the commission for holding the Great Seal: but he found that his disinterestedness, his gravity, and reservedness, had gained him few friends in the two houses of Parliament, which Buckingham was then obliged to court, while some thought he was still inclined to the Roman catholic religion, and to the match of the Prince of Wales with the Infanta of Spain. Notwithstanding these suspicions, it soon appeared how much the Earl was a friend to his country, by the Spaniards lying a deep plot against his life, in accusing him of treason. The Earl treated this charge with the contempt it deserved, and behaved with such courage and dignity, that it came to nothing.

1619 He narrowly escaped being buried in the ruins of a wooden-terrace, which fell in, with the multitude upon it, as he was conducting Gondemar, the Spanish Ambassador, to his first audience. Being appointed, on account of his knowledge of all the ceremonies of a court and public decorum, as well as his quality,

quality, to visit the Marquis de Cadinet, the French Ambassador, in his Majesty's name at Gravesend, he was disgusted with the Ambassadors not receiving him in the manner, which he thought was due to his rank and character : he resented it so highly, by treating the Ambassador just within the strict bounds of decency, that it came to the King's ears, who took part with the Earl ; and Cadinet was forced to make his submission, with which the Earl appeared satisfied. It is to his honour, that he was the only nobleman in England who was regarded by James, and yet an enemy to Buckingham ; for that Prince, in the nineteenth year of his reign, constituted him 1620 Earl Marshal of England for life, with a pension of two thousand pounds a year. This high office was never so well supported as it was by the Earl of Arundel. The King, after mature advice with the Lords of his Council, declared, that in the vacancy of the Constable of England, the Earl Marshal had the like jurisdiction at that court,

court, as both Marshal and Constable jointly ever exercised.

Certain Peers thought that their own greatness was connected with that of the King's prerogative, amongst whom was the Earl of Arundel. During a warm debate in the House of Peers, mention was made of the former actions of the English nobility, and Lord Spencer letting fall somewhat, that the Earl of Arundel thought to be disrespectful to the crown, "My Lord, said the Earl of Arundel, when those things were doing, your ancestors were keeping sheep!" To this the Lord Spencer briskly replied, "When my ancestors were keeping sheep, as you say, your ancestors were plotting treason." The Earl of Arundel, though he was then Earl Marshal of England, certainly transgressed all decency in the reflection he threw out, which was levelled at the vast flocks and pasturages that were upon the estates of the Spencer's family; and the House resented the attack so much, that he was committed prisoner to the Tower, from whence

whence he was not released, till he had made his submission.

Notwithstanding all the honours James I. heaped upon the Earl, he put himself at the head of a party in Parliament against the Duke of Buckingham; so that his Lordship never came to court, but when he was obliged to do it, by his station and the places he held*.

Upon the accession of Charles I. the Earl continued the same with respect to the ministry, whose proceedings he disapproved of. He was one of the King's supporters at his father's funeral, and one of the Commissioners appointed for determining claims at the Coronation, at which he took place as Earl Marshal; and afterward joined in commission with William, Earl of Pembroke, to make Knights of the Bath.

Soon after this, his eldest son Henry, Lord 1625
Maltravers, married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter to Esme, and eldest sister of the

* The Earl of Arundel first introduced the custom of brick-buildings. See Sir Edward Walker's Political Discourses, p. 270.

Duke of Lenox, a nobleman nearly allied in blood to the King, who had designed to marry her to Lord Lorne, eldest son to the Earl of Argyll, a man of great power in Scotland, in order to reconcile those two families, who had anciently a mutual aversion for each other. The Earl protested his innocence, as no way privy to that transaction, the match having been contrived by the Dutchess Dowager of Lenox and his Countess, without his knowledge, for which he was confined to his house in the country.

1626 Upon the meeting of the Parliament, he was sent to the Tower by the King, for being concerned in the articles of impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham. As his offence was not expressed in his commitment, this was resented by the Peers, as a breach of their privileges; and Charles ordered the Lord-Keeper to inform the Lords, that the Earl of Arundel was restrained for a misdemeanor personal to his Majesty, which lay in his proper knowledge, and had no relation to matters of Parliament. Upon this message, the House understanding that

that the Earl of Arundel had five proxies, proceeded to search for precedents, and found there was but one of a Peer's being committed, the Parliament sitting, unless it be for treason, felony, or refusing to give surety of the peace, without trial or judgment of the Lords in Parliament. This discovery produced a remonstrance and petition of the Peers, in vindication of their rights, in the person of the Earl of Arundel, and praying his deliverance out of prison. The King, looking upon their request as an encroachment upon the royal prerogative, was very unwilling to grant it: but he found the Earl's interest so strong in the House of Peers, that they voted to proceed upon no business, till they were righted in their privileges. This unusual steadiness in the House of Peers forced the King to release the prisoner *. He came to court as usual, and Buckingham being soon assassinated, all

* The Lord Chancellor Bacon, whose superior genius and universal knowledge has been the admiration of all the world, retired, in his last sickness, into the Earl of Arundel's house at Highgate, where he died this year.

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the memory of his injuries seem to vanish in him.

The Earl of Arundel was sent to condole with the Queen of Bohemia upon her husband's death ; and at the same time he was appointed Ambassador-extraordinary to the States-General.

1633 The King came to have a just sense of the Earl's virtues and merit. This year Charles visited Scotland, his native country ; and was attended by the Earl of Arundel, who disdain-
ing the pageantry and extravagance of the other courtiers, kept to his native dignity, and his plain dress. This simplicity served only to render him the more esteemed ; and he was this year constituted Chief-Justice of all the forests North of Trent.

1635 The Earl of Arundel had a curiosity to see old Parr, who was one hundred and fifty-two years of age, and in perfect health, being born the last year of Edward IV. He presented Parr, who was then blind, to the King : Charles said to him, " You have lived longer than other men, what have you done more than other men ? " He replied,

plied, " I did penance when I was one hundred years old *."

The King sent to the Imperial Diet, held 1636 for the election of a King of the Romans, the Earl of Arundel, Ambassador, to treat with the Emperor and the Princes, for the restitution of the Palatinate to the Palgrave. He discharged all his commissions with the magnificence and splendor of a sovereign Prince; and as such he appeared in, and was treated by almost all the courts of Germany, which he visited either on account of business, or through curiosity. But this curiosity was of the noblest and most useful kind; for it gave him an opportunity of enlarging his own ideas and knowledge, and of encreasing the grand collection he had begun, of books, paintings, statues, drawings, and antiquities of every kind. According to the present rate of money in England, in nine months journey, the Earl spent above seventy thousand pounds from the King's money and his own private fortune †.

* Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.

† Guthrie's English Peerage.

1641 The Earl was appointed commander in chief of the army raised against the Scots. As he was himself in point of honour and loyalty above suspicion, he did not suspect others to be deficient in either ; but he was deceived. He was one of the Commissioners of the treaty on the part of the King ; and his tent was designed for the place of conference.

The titles which the Earl of Arundel made use of, in granting commissions for this expedition were as follows : Sir Thomas Howard, chief of the Howards, Earl of Arundel and Surry, first Earl, and Earl Marshal of England, &c.

We cannot imagine he was serious in his design of making a plantation at Madagascar.

The Earl of Arundel lived afterwards chiefly in the country, applying himself to the study of antiquity, and forming the most extensive schemes for the benefit of literature.

Some attempts were made about this time to bring him and his Countess into danger,

as being the head of the Roman catholics in England ; but the Earl's virtue and loyalty rendered him superior to all reproach ; and Charles treated the intimation, which came from Holland, with disdain.

The next great part the Earl acted upon the public stage, was that of Lord-High-Steward of England, upon the famous trial of Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Though he had no great reason to befriend Strafford, who it seems had opposed him in a family claim to a great estate in Ireland from Richard Stongbow ; yet he is not accused by that Earl's warmest friends, of even having done him the least injustice, while he acted in that high station. He was one of the commissioners that passed the bill of attainder against Strafford ; and likewise the bill against dissolving the Parliament, without the consent of the Lords and Commons.

He petitioned to be restored to all his titles and rights of blood ; this request was backed by another petition from the Peers, who were friends to the family. All the effect which those applications had with Charles

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was, that he created him Earl of Norfolk, to prevent the alienation of this honour from his family, it being unusual to make the same place or country a title of nobility to two different persons.

The Queen-Mother of France, mother to the Queen of England, was at that time in this kingdom. Being obliged to leave it by the violence of the times, Charles appointed the Earl of Arundel, and his Countess, to wait upon her over the seas; he was also named to attend the Queen, with the Princess Mary, her daughter, to Holland, who was afterwards married to the Prince of Orange. He paid a visit to his grandchildren, who were educated at Utrecht.

He left England about the middle of October, and never saw his native country again. His noble Musæum cost him immense sums. He purchased at Antwerp many fine pictures, particularly some capital ones of Rubens, who several times drew his Lordship; and his originals are yet in the hands of his family and their relations. His lady and he took leave of one another

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at Antwerp, and, accompanied by two of his grandsons, he went to Spa, from thence to France, and afterwards proceeded to Italy. (The dignity of his appearance, and the magnificence of his living, with the gravity, yet the politeness of his manners, bespoke him, what he was, the pattern of true nobility, and the head of the Howard family. While he was in Italy, the eldest of his two grandsons became distempered in his brain, and the younger, afterwards the famous * Cardinal Howard, embraced the order of Dominican friars, notwithstanding all his grandfather could do by his application to the Pope to prevent it. At last he retired to Padua, where the Lord Mowbray paid him a visit from England. He died in that city, some say at Venice, October 4, 1646, in the sixty-first year of his age, as he was preparing to return home.

* Philip Howard, Cardinal, was Lord Almoner to Queen Catherine, consort to King Charles II. He died at Rome in 1694, aged sixty-five years. He was a man of great candour and moderation, and averse to the violent measures which brought on the destruction of King James II. and the Stuart family before the Revolution.

This Earl was the greatest subject in Europe, by the use he made of the fortune he had. The magnificence, variety, and number of his collections, were equalled by no subject in Europe, and very few crowned heads. The greatest part are now in the possession of the Earl of Pembroke. In utility perhaps he surpassed them all. Equally full of taste, elegance, and grandeur, were his collections in all the branches of the fine arts; and what is uncommon, notwithstanding the vast number of articles his collections were composed of, scarcely any one of them was a second rate or a copy. He understood Latin and Italian; but being no friend to the French nation, whose familiar manners he thought intruded upon the distance that was due to greatness, he seldom made use of their language, though he understood and spoke it well. There was not a corner in Europe, Greece, or Asia, where he had not agents for buying up whatever was curious, provided it contributed to the improvement of literature, or was executed with genius.

In short, he enriched England with a greater number of the moveable remains of antiquity, than was to be found in any European nation, Italy excepted. Before the civil wars broke out, he founded the noble design of delineating and tracing the roads and stations of the Romans in England, and had made a considerable progress in the work; but by the unhappiness of the times, the drawings he had prepared are now lost, to the irreparable damage of learning.

The name of the Earl of Arundel must be ever dear to literature, and to every polite art; for no subject in England ever did more for their advancement and encouragement. Italy was naturally his delight. Having fortune, as well as genius, superior to most of the foreign noblemen, he was the darling of all who loved or excelled in sculpture, drawing, architecture, and painting; arts that were then but in their infancy in England.

He was the friend and patron of those great antiquaries Sir Robert Cotton, Selden, Sir Henry Spelman, Cambden, and many other great names in English literature; and

was consulted as a living oracle in whatever regarded the precedence of offices, and the decorum of a court. Many Noblemen were his wards.

The Arundel Marbles, *Marmora Arundeliana*, take the name from Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who procured them out of the East, or from Henry, his grandson, who presented them to the University of Oxford. They form the most authentic history of Greece that ever was composed; and are such monuments as few kingdoms or commonwealths now existing can produce, to verify even the modern part of their history. They are ancient stones, whereon is inscribed a chronicle of the city of Athens, engraved in capital letters, in the island of Paros, one of the Cyclades, three hundred and sixty-three years before Christ. An account of all their inscriptions was published in 1676, by Dr. Prideaux.

Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surry, Lord Marshal of England, sent William Petty into Asia, to search for some monuments of antiquity; where he bought those

those which we call Arundel Marbles, of a Turk, who had taken them from a learned man, sent by the famous Peirefch into Greece and Asia, upon the same design. These precious marbles were placed in the Earl's house and gardens, upon the banks of the Thames. Selden wrote a book of what they contained in 1629, which has been a great help to P. Peteau, Salmasius, Vossius, and several other learned men, in their works. These ancient marbles discover several things, concerning the history and chronology of the Greeks. Among the seventy-nine epochas marked in them, there are three very particular, viz.

The ninth, which they reckoned from the arrival of the first ship out of Egypt into Greece, one thousand five hundred and twelve years before the birth of Christ. The twelfth, which they counted from the time that Ceres came to Athens, in Erichteus's reign. And the fortieth, from the day that comedy begun to be acted at Athens, according to Sufarion's invention.

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Another

Another of these marbles shews what gave occasion to the fable of the Centaurs, viz. Hunting the wild bull, first invented by the Theſſalians, and afterwards practiſed in the Roman circus, by Julius Cæſar's orders. They alſo furniſh us with ſeveral other curious obſervations, as, that the cuſtom of burning bodies was laid aſide in Macrobius's time; and that none but emperors, veſtals, and men of ſpecial note, were ſuffered to have their tombs within the walls of Rome.

Selden n'avoit expliqué que les inſcriptions de 29 marbres Grecs, et de 10 marbres Latins. Les Marbres d'Arundel mointoient à environ 250. Ce qui eſt déplorable c'eſt que durant les troubles d'Angleterre, la plupart de ces marbres furent employés à reparer des portes, et des cheminées, cela doit bien encourager les curieux a faire de pareilles depenſes.

Ea marmora illuſtriſſimus comes dum in Italia degerat (quæ ei altera patria erat) ex antiquarum Aſiæ, Græciæ, et Italiæ urbium ruinis, opera doctiſſimi viri Guillelmi

Pettæi

Pettæi in hac re usus, summis impensis conquisivit Græcorum pleraque e Smyrna habuit, &c.

Quæcumque vir immortalitate dignissimus Thomas Arundeliæ comes legatione quasi solemnem eam ob rem instituta, infinitis impensis et repetito sæpius capitis periculo eruditissimi viri Guilelmi Pettæi, cui procuratio ea demandabatur Europa, Asiaque excussis, in Britannias nostras deduxerat et nepos ejusdem tanto avo non inficiandus æternitati et musis hic loci demum consecrabat; reliquis que quotquot fuerunt erudita antiquitate patronis, auctor extitit, ut ad tanti auspicii morem quæcumque apud se laterent ex temporum naufragio tabulæ, ibidem appenderent.

Arundeliana marmora plura quam centum et triginta numerantur. Hæc tamen sic ultra dimidiam partem eorum conficiunt quæ insignissimus Arundeliæ comes collegarat; cetera cum tempore nuperrimi belli civilis incendii in hortis Arundelianis Londini, pulsus inde dominis, diu neglecta jacuerint aut furtim subrepta, aut servorum negligentia

negligentia corrupta, aut a lapicidis ad reficiendas ædes adhibita, in magnum rei literaria damnum amittuntur. Humphrey Prideaux.

Thomas, Earl of Arundel, the celebrated collector in the reign of Charles I. was desirous of erecting a monument for Hans Holbein; but dropped the design from ignorance of the place of his interment. He had collected an incredible quantity of drawings of that eminent painter. His chief amusement was his collection, the very ruins of which are ornaments now to several cabinets. He was the first who professedly began to collect in this country, and led the way to Prince Henry, King Charles, and the Duke of Buckingham*. "I cannot, says Peacham, but with much reverence, mention the every way Right Honourable Thomas Howard, Lord High Marshal of England, as great for his noble patronage of arts, and ancient learning, as for his high birth and place; to whose liberal charges and magnificence, this angle

* Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.

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of the world oweth the first sight of Greek and Roman statues, with whose admired prefence he began to honour the gardens and galleries of Arundel House about twenty years ago." This was printed in 1634, and hath ever since continued to transplant old Greece into England. The person chiefly employed by the Earl in these researches, was Mr. Petty: no man was ever better qualified for such an employment than him. In returning with his collection from Samos, he narrowly escaped with his life in a great storm, but lost all his curiosities, and was imprisoned for a spy; but, obtaining his liberty, pursued his searches.

The Earl was not a mere selfish virtuoso; he was bountiful to men of talents, retaining some in his service, and liberal to all. The famous Oughtred was taken into Arundel House, to instruct his son Lord William Howard.

At the beginning of the troubles, the Earl transplanted himself and his collection to Antwerp, and dying not long after at Padua, he divided his personal estate between

tween his sons Henry, Lord Maltravers, and Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford. Of what came to the eldest branch, since Dukes of Norfolk, the most valuable part fell into the hands of the Dutchess, who was divorced. She sold the statues for 300 l. to the Earl of Pomfret's father, which have been lately given by the Countess Dowager to the university of Oxford, which had been before enriched with those curious records called the Arundelian marbles.

The cameos and intaglias, the Dutchess of Norfolk bequeathed to her second husband Sir John Germaine; they are now in possession of his widow Lady Elizabeth Germaine. Part of this collection were the antique gems published by Apollina at Rome, 1627, and afterwards by Licetus of Genoa. Amongst them is that inimitable cameo the marriage of Cupid and Psyche, which I should not scruple to pronounce the finest remain of antique sculpture in that kind.

Arundel House being pulled down in 1678, the remainder of the collection was preserved

preserved at Tarthall, without the gate of St. James's Park, near Buckingham-house. Those curiosities were afterwards, about thirty-three years ago, sold by auction; and the house itself has been lately demolished. At that sale, Dr. Mead bought the head of Homer, after whose death it was purchased by the present Earl of Exeter. It is believed to have been brought from Constantinople, and to have been the head of the very statue in the Imperial palace, described by Cedrenus; the rest of the figure was melted in the fire. It is engraved in a print from Vandyke, of the Earl and Countess, in which the Earl, who has a globe near him, is pointing to Madagascar, where he had thoughts of making a settlement. The Earl of Arundel had tried to procure the obelisk since erected in the Piazza Navona at Rome; and he offered the value of 7000 l. in money or lands to the Duke of Buckingham for a capital picture of Titian, called the *Ecce Homo*, in which were introduced the portraits of the Pope, Charles V. and Solyman the Magnificent.

nificent. The Earl has been painted by Rubens and Vandyke. The present Duke of Argyll has a fine head of him by the former; by the latter he was drawn in armour, with his grandson, Cardinal Howard*. Franciscus Junius was his librarian for thirty years. In the Arundelian collection was a head of Holbein in oil, by himself, dated 1543.

“Era molto generoso e libero a forestieri
 “per guadagnare fama, ed in quella cosa
 “spendea liberamente”. Englisht thus:

He was very generous and affable to foreigners, in order to get fame, and profuse in his expences for that purpose.

The noble historian of the Civil Wars gives him the following singular character; and is too severe upon him.

“The Earl of Arundel, in his own right
 “and quality, preceded the rest of the
 “Council. He was generally thought to

* Mr. Horace Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.

“be

“ be a proud man, who lived always within
“ himself and to himself, conversing little
“ with any of the nobility, so that he
“ seemed to live, as it were, in another
“ nation; his house being a place to which
“ all people resorted, who resorted to no
“ other place; strangers, or such who affected to look like strangers, and dressed themselves accordingly. He resorted
“ sometimes to the Court, because there
“ was only a greater man than himself;
“ and went thither the seldomer, because
“ there was a greater man than himself.
“ He lived towards all favourites and great
“ officers, without any kind of condescension, and rather suffered himself to be ill-treated by their power and authority
“ (for he was often in disgrace, and once
“ or twice prisoner in the Tower) than to
“ descend in making any application to
“ them. And upon these occasions he
“ spent a great interval of his time in several journeys into foreign parts; and,
“ with his wife and family, had lived some
“ years in Italy; the humours and manners

“ners of which nation he seemed most to
“like and approve, and affected to imitate.
“He had a good fortune by descent, and
“a much greater from his wife, who was
“the sole daughter upon the matter (for
“neither of the two sisters left any issue)
“of the great house of Shrewsbury; but
“his expences were without any measure,
“and always much exceeded his revenue.
“He was willing to be thought a
“scholar, and to understand the most
“mysterious part of antiquity, because he
“made a wonderful and costly purchase of
“excellent statues in Italy and in Rome,
“some whereof he could never obtain permission
“to remove from Rome, though
“he had paid for them, and had a rare
“collection of the most curious medals.

“As to all parts of learning, he was
“almost illiterate, and thought no other
“part of history so considerable as what
“related to his own family; in which no
“doubt there had been some very memorable
“persons. It cannot be denied that
“he had in his person, in his aspect, and
coun-

“ countenance, the appearance of a great
“ man, which he preserved in his gait and
“ motion. He wore, and affected, a habit
„ very different from that of the times,
“ such as men had only beheld in the
“ pictures of the most considerable men ;
“ all which drew the eyes of most, and the
“ reverence of many, towards him, as the
“ image and representative of the primitive
“ nobility, and native gravity of the no-
“ bles, when they had been most venerable :
“ but this was only his outside, his nature
“ and true humour being much disposed
“ to levity and delight, which indeed were
“ very despicable and childish. He was
“ rather thought not to be much concerned
“ for religion, than to incline to this or
“ that party, and had little other affection
“ for the nation or the kingdom, than as
“ he had a great share in it, in which, like
“ the great Leviathan, he might sport
“ himself ; from which he withdrew, as
“ soon as he discerned the repose thereof
“ was like to be disturbed ; and died under
Q “ the

“ the same doubtful character of religion
 “ in which he lived.”

Thomas, Earl of Arundel, left issue by Lady Alatheia Talbot, two sons, Henry, Lord Mowbray and Maltravers, and William, Knight of the Bath, who having married Lady Mary, daughter * and sole heir to Henry, Lord Stafford, who died without issue, was created Viscount Stafford the sixteenth of Charles I. 1640; his wife was at the same time created a Baroness. This William Howard, Viscount Stafford, being found guilty of treason in the heat of the supposed Popish plot, December 7, 1680, was beheaded on Tower-hill, December 29. The title was, by James II. raised to that of Earl in the person of Henry, his son and heir. Henry Frederick, Lord Mowbray and Lord Maltravers, succeeded to his father's honours and estate. He married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter to Esme, Lord Aubigny, Earl of March, afterwards Duke of Lenox; which marriage being

* She was sole heir in blood of the great and ancient family of Stafford, Dukes of Buckingham.

without

without the King's consent, he was some time confined at Lambeth, by Archbishop Abbot. He was called up by writ to the House of Peers the sixteenth of Charles I. 1639, by the title of Lord Mowbray. He gave his vote against the attainder of the Earl of Strafford, and was committed to the Tower by the House of Lords, for some difference between him and the Earl of Pembroke. He adhered faithfully to King Charles in all his troubles, and attended him through all his dangers and difficulties.

He was, with James, Duke of York, created Master of Arts at Oxford. By his steady adherence to his Sovereign, he became obnoxious to the Parliament, who seized upon his estate; but in 1648, the Commons voted that Henry, Earl of Arundel, should be admitted to the composition of his estate for 6000*l.* for the losses he had suffered at Arundel Castle by the Parliament forces. After this he took no concern in public affairs; but died in 1652, at his house in Arundel-street in the Strand.

Q 2

Henry,

Henry, Earl of Arundel, had issue by Lady Elizabeth Stuart, his wife, nine sons and two daughters, whereof Catharine was married to John Digby, Esq. and Elizabeth, to Alexander Macdonel, grandson to the Earl of Antrim in Ireland; and of the sons, which were Thomas, Henry, Philip, Charles, Talbot, Edward, Francis, Bernard, and Esme, the eldest, on the 17th of April, succeeded his father in his honours and titles of Earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk. He was, upon the petition of the descendants and friends of his family, to the number of ninety-one, restored by a special act of Parliament, the thirteenth of Charles II. to the title of Duke of Norfolk, and to the heirs male of his body, with limitation thereof to the heirs male of Henry, late Earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk, with divers other remainders, and all privileges, precedencies, and pre-eminencies thereunto belonging, as fully, amply, and honourably as Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, attainted,* the fifteenth of Elizabeth did, or

* The title of Duke of Norfolk lay dormant 107 years.
might

might at any time before the said attainder, hold and enjoy the same. This Thomas, fifth Duke of Norfolk, of the Howard family, died at Padua, unmarried, in 1678.

He was succeeded by his brother Henry, the sixth Duke, born July 12, 1628. He accompanied, with his brother Edward, Count Lesley, Ambassador from the Imperial court, to that of Constantinople. Their reception and treatment at Vienna was very splendid. He returned to England in 1665; and in 1668, he was created Doctor of Civil Laws at Oxford. He made a present to the university of the Arundelian marbles, which were before deposited in the house and gardens of the Earl of Arundel, in Arundel-street in the Strand, the most instructive remains of antiquity in the world.

This noble Lord, in consideration of the eminent services of his father and grandfather to Charles I. and of his loyalty to King Charles II. in the time of the usurpation, was advanced, the twenty-first of Charles II. to the dignity of Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Howard, of

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Castle-

Castle-rising, in the county of Norfolk; and in the twenty-fourth of the same King, 1672, was created Earl of Norwich, to him and to the heirs male of his body; and also by the same letters patent had granted to him the office and dignity of Earl Marshal of England, with all rights, powers, jurisdictions, precedencies, and authorities thereto belonging, to him and the heirs male of his body; and for default of such issue, to the heirs male of the body of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk, grandfather of the said Henry, Lord Howard; and in default of such issue, to the heirs male of the body of Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk, son of the said Thomas, Earl of Arundel, (in which remainder is Charles Howard, of Greystock, Esq; grandson of Charles, fourth son of the said Henry, Earl of Arundel, &c. and next to him, Henry Howard, and Charles Howard, his brothers, grandsons of Bernard, the eighth son of the said Henry, Earl of Arundel) and for default of such issue, to the heirs male of Thomas, late Earl

Earl of Suffolk; in default, to the heirs male of the body of the Lord William Howard, of Naworth-Castle, in the county of Cumberland, youngest son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded in the fifteenth of Elizabeth; and in default of such issue, to Charles Howard, Lord Effingham, and Earl of Nottingham, and the heirs male of his body.

The Earl of Norwich, upon the decease 1678 of his brother, was introduced, as Duke of Norfolk, to the House of Peers. His first wife was Lady Ann Somerset, eldest daughter to Edward, Marquis of Worcester, by Elizabeth Dermer, his first wife; and by her had two sons and three daughters, Henry, Lord Mowbray, and Lord Thomas Howard; Lady Alathea married Alexander Gordon, Marquis of Huntley, afterwards created Duke of Gordon, in Scotland; and Lady Francis married 1680, to the Marquis Valparesa, a Spanish nobleman in Flanders.

The second wife of his Grace was Jane, daughter of Robert Bickerton, Esq; she died 1693; and by her he had issue, three

Q 4

sons

sons and three daughters, Lord George Howard, who married Arabella, daughter and sole heir to Sir Edmund Allen, Bart. Lord James Howard, who died a bachelor, being drowned in August, 1702, attempting to ride over Sutton Wash, in Lincolnshire; Lord Frederic Henry, who married Catharine, daughter to Sir Francis Blake, Bart. he died March 16, 1727; Lady Catharine, and Lady Anne, both nuns in Flanders; Lady Philippa was married to Willam Sandish, Esq; and died in January, 1683.

1683 Henry, the sixth Duke of Norfolk, died at his house in Arundel-street, aged fifty-five years.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Henry, who had his education in England. In 1678, he was summoned by writ to the House of Peers, and took his seat at the upper end of the Barons bench, by the title of Lord Mowbray. In 1682, upon the death of Prince Rupert, he was constituted Constable and Governor of the castle of Windsor, Warden of Windsor Forest, and
Lord

Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Norfolk, Berks, and Surry:

He was elected a Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter, the Duke of York's stall being vacant by his succeeding to the Crown; and the same year he was installed at Windsor, with Henry, Earl of Peterborough, and Laurence, Earl of Rochester, with great magnificence. He was Colonel of a regiment of foot in this and the last reign, which, upon his resignation, was given to the Earl of Litchfield. 1685

At Burgh on the Sands, near Carlisle, is the grave of King Edward I. who, after all his exploits against the Scots, died there in his camp. Henry, the seventh Duke of Norfolk, placed there a monumental pillar, in memory of that great Monarch, his progenitor.

The Duke obtained a commission under the Great Seal, the third of James II. to revive and hold a court of Chivalry, as Earl Marshal of England. His Grace was greatly concerned at the measures King James pursued: his Majesty, however, seems to have had 1687

had a particular regard for him, by the honours he bestowed upon him, and no doubt would have gladly made him a convert to his own faith. His answer to the King when he stopped at the chapel-door, as he carried the sword of state before him, is justly admired: " My lord, said the King, your father would have gone farther." " Your Majesty's father, answered the Duke, was the better man, and he would not have gone so far."

1688 He made a short trip to France, and in that year he was one of the Protestant Lords, who, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other Prelates, signed a petition to the King, advising him, by all means, to call a Parliament, regular and free in all respects, as the only measure for preventing the miseries of war; and they promised that they should be most ready to promote such councils and resolutions of peace, and settlements in church and state, as might conduce to his Majesty's honour and safety, and to the quieting the minds of the people.

The

The arbitrary measures of the King alarmed the Duke so much, that he retired to Norfolk, and there declared for the Prince of Orange, to whose interest he was of prodigious service, by bringing that, and some of the neighbouring counties, to declare for him; and by raising a regiment, which was afterwards employed in Ireland, for the service of the Revolution. The Duke came that same year with the Prince of Orange to St. James's, and was one of the Lords who desired his Highness to call a free Parliament, and to pursue the end of his declaration. In all subsequent measures, he proved himself a steady friend to the Revolution, by voting to the settlement of the crown in King William and Queen Mary; into whose Privy-Council he was sworn, and by whom he was continued in all honours and places, with some additional ones.

Upon the death of Queen Mary, he was 1694 the first supporter of her pall. He married Lady Mary Mordaunt, daughter and sole heir to Henry, Earl of Peterborough; from whom, after he had been married near twenty

twenty years, he procured a divorce in Parliament for incontinency. After several fruitless applications, for a bill to dissolve his marriage with her, and to enable him to marry again, such a bill had at last the royal assent, after passing both Houses the eleventh of April, 1700. Though that Lady's conduct had been very irregular, yet the Duke was very generous to her after the divorce. She married again Sir John Germaine.

Upon the death of the Duke of Gloucester, his Grace was chief mourner at his interment in Westminster-Abbey; and he himself died April 2, 1701, in the forty-eighth year of his age, without issue, at his house in St. James's Square.

The Duke's brother, Lord Thomas Howard, who was Lord of the manor of Work-sop, in the county of Nottingham, claimed and performed at the coronation of James II. the service of finding the King a right-hand glove, and supporting his right-arm while he held the sceptre. Being a Roman catholic, he was in high favour at the court
of

of that Prince, who appointed him Master of the Robes, and his Ambassador to the court of Rome, when Roger, Earl of Castlemain, was recalled from thence. He was at Rome at the time of the Revolution, and went from that city to King James in France; from thence he went to London, and then to Ireland, but was unhappily shipwrecked in his return to Brest, in the month of November, 1689.

He married, in 1681, Elizabeth Maria, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Saville, of Copley, in the county of York, Bart. and by her had issue five sons and a daughter; Thomas, Henry, Edward, Richard, and Philip. Mary was married to Walter Aston, of Tixhall, in the county of Stafford, Baron Aston, of Forfar in Scotland; she died in 1733.

Thomas, the eldest, succeeded as eighth Duke of Norfolk, after the decease of his uncle; he was born in 1683, and married Mary, daughter and sole heir to Sir Nicholas Shirburne, of Stonyhurst, in the county of Lancaster, Bart. but he died without

without issue, at his house in St. James's
1732 Square. His Dutchess surviving him, married again Peregrine Widdrington, Esq; and died in 1754.

Edward, the ninth Duke of Norfolk, and the seventh Earl of Arundel, of the Howard family, succeeded to his brother's honours and estate, and is the present Duke of Norfolk. His Grace married, November 6, 1727, Mary, second daughter and coheir of Edward Blount, Esq; of Blagdon, in the county of Devon *, by whom his Grace has no issue; whose ancestor, Robert le Blound, at the time of William the Conqueror's survey, was possessed of thirteen lordships in Suffolk: the family of Le Blound is of noble and ancient extraction, being heretofore Lords of Guines in Normandy. Sir Robert Le Blound, created by the Conqueror, Baron of Icksworth in Suffolk, married Guntred, daughter to the Earl Ferrers. He was Dux Manum Militarium, Lord of Orford Castle, Walsingham, Stepworth, Ash-

* Her Grace's mother was Anne, daughter of Sir John Guile, of Rendcombe, in Gloucester, Bart.

field,

field, and Laningham, in Suffolk. Vide Doomſday-book.

Gilbert, his ſon, whom Camden calls Magnæ Nobilitatis Vir, founded the Priory at Ickſworth, and endowed it with two hundred and eighty pounds a year. The Earls of Montjoy, Devonſhire, and Newport, that have been created out of the deſcendants of this noble family, are recorded by Dugdale; and the three Knights, who have been honoured with the moſt noble Order of the Garter, are inſcribed in their ſtalls.

The preſent Sir Edward Blount, of Sodington, Bart. is the twentieth in ſucceſſion from the Conqueſt. Sodington has been the ſeat of the family ever ſince the reign of Edward III. The Dutcheſs of Norfolk, with all the accompliſhments of her ſex, inherits the generous and noble ſpirit of her anceſtors.

Philip, the youngeſt ſon, on the deceaſe of his firſt wife, Winifrid, daughter of Thomas Stoner, of Wattleton Park, in the county of Oxford, Eſq; in 1731, married
2 ſecondly,

secondly, Henrietta, daughter of Edward Blount, of Blagdon, in Com. Devon, Esq; sister to the present Dutchess of Norfolk, and widow to Peter Proli of Antwerp, Esq; by whom he had issue Ann; born in 1742, and Edward, heir-apparent, born January 22, 1744.

The honourable Philip Howard, Esq, youngest brother to the present Duke of Norfolk, died at his House in Upper Grosvenor-street, February 27, 1750; and was buried at Arundel, as well as Thomas, his son, by Winifrid, his first wife, who survived him but a few years.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk has precedence, by his creation, of all other Dukes; and likewise by his office, as Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, he ranked formerly after the Lord Great Constable. His Grace being a Roman catholic, this office is executed by a deputy, who at present is Richard Lumley Saunderson, Earl of Scarborough.

His Grace's titles are these: the High, Puissant, and Most Noble Prince, Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and

and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surry, Norfolk, and Norwich; Baron Howard, of Mowbray, Segrave, Broase of Gower, Fitz-Alan, Warren, Clun, Oswaldestre, Maltravers, Greystock, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Strange of Blackmere, and Howard of Castle-Rising; premier Duke, Earl, and Baron of England next the Blood Royal, and Chief of the illustrious Family of the Howards.

CREATIONS.

Baron Howard, by writ of summons to Parliament, October 15, 1472, twelfth of Edward IV.

Created Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl of Surry, June 28, 1483, first of Richard III.

Confirmed Earl of Surry, November 3, 1492, eighth of Henry VII. and again Earl of Surry, and Duke of Norfolk, May 13, 1509, first of Henry VIII.

Earl of Arundel (a feudal honour, or local dignity) as adjudged in Parliament, July 8, 1433, second of Henry VI. by in-

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heritance

heritance and possession of that Castle only, without any other creation, or summons to Parliament, January 16, 1580, twenty-second of Elizabeth; by descent originally by King William I. and by Maud, the Empress, temp. Stephani. Confirmed by Henry II.

Created Earl of Norfolk, June 6, 1645.

Restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk, by act of Parliament, with an entail on the heirs male, and divers limitations, May 8, 1661, thirteenth of Charles II.

Baron Howard of Castle-rising in Norfolk, March 27, 1669, twenty-first of Charles II.

Earl of Norwich, and hereditary Earl Marshal, October 19, 1672, twenty-fourth of Charles II.

Baron Mowbray, by writ of summons to Parliament, March 6, 1678, thirty-first of Charles II. and likewise March 21, 1639, fifteenth of Charles I. by descent originally, June 8, 1294, twenty-second of Edward I.

The other titles by descent, are Furnival, Lovetot, Strange, Verdon, by Lady Alatheia Talbot, daughter and coheir of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, wife of Thomas Howard,

Earl

Earl of Arundel; Broase of Gower, a family in Carmarthenshire; Clun and Oswaldestre, in Shropshire, &c.

His arms: gules, in the middle of a bend between six cross crosslets; argent a shield, or, therein a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure counterfleury, gules.

Crest, on a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion passant guardant, his tail extended, gorged with a ducal coronet, argent, as descended from Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, fifth son of King Edward I.

Supporters, on the dexter side, a lion, and on the sinister, a horse, both argent, the latter holding a slip of oak, fructed proper.

Behind the whole, two marshal staves in saltire, or, enamelled at each end sable, having the King's arms at the top, and his Grace's at the bottom, the badge of his high office.

Motto: "Sola virtus invicta."

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THE ANTIQUITIES

The Duke of Norfolk's palace, in the city of Norwich, was once reckoned the largest house in England, out of London; and was called the Tennis-court; but that noble family not residing there for several years past, great part of it is gone to ruin, and the stabling, which might for the grandeur of its building be turned into a palace, is now the city workhouse, and is only parted from the river by a very large garden, which used to be kept in good repair, and resorted to by the most fashionable people in the city.

The family of Howard, of the Norfolk branch, are Lords of the manor of Darking. In the neighbourhood is a hill of a most enchanting prospect, called Box-hill; it was first planted with box wood, by that famous antiquary, Thomas, Earl of Arundel.

Aldbury, in Surry, was the seat of Henry, Duke of Norfolk; the place is remarkable for the perforation of a passage, of at least a furlong in length, dug through the bottom of a great hill, and leading into a fine valley:

valley: it was intended for a way to the house, but the design was hindered by a rock at the south end; yet it is still preserved, and admired as a grotto.

Deepden, near Darking, is the seat of Mr. Howard.

The Duke of Norfolk is Lord of the manor of Lewes, jointly with the Duke of Dorset and Lord Abergavenny: he is also Lord of the manor of Shoreham, Steyning, Bramber and Shoreham in Suffex. A court-leet is alternately held at Lewes, by these three Lords.

The Duke of Norfolk is besides lord of the manor of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, which is of a very large extent. He has a prison there, and his court is kept every three weeks.

EARLS of ARUNDEL,

MARSHALS of ENGLAND,

Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, Suffex, Chichester, and Shrewsbury.

R 3

John

John Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel, Lord Maltravers.

Thomas Howard, Earl of Surry, afterwards Duke of Norfolk.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, restored.

Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk.

Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, restored.

Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, to him, and to the heirs male of his body.

Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

The present Duke of Norfolk is the twenty-eighth Earl of Arundel from the Conquest.

Prioratus

*Prioratus de Calcetto, five de Pinham, juxta
Arundel, in Suffexia.*

Carta Adeliza regina de terra ultra pontem de Arundel, pro sustentatione duorum capellanorum.

ADELIZA, Dei gratia, regina, episcopo cicestrenci et omnibus baronibus et hominibus suis, tam Francis quam Anglis de honore de Arundel, et omnibus S. Dei ecclesiæ fidelibus salutem: sciatis me dedisse Willielmo & Reinbrono socio suo capellanis unam parcellam terræ ultra pontem de Arundel juxta viam, jam Pinham pro anima Domini mei Henrici regis ad sustentationem dictorum capellanorum, &c.

Omnibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Ranulphus divina Providentia cicestrensis ecclesiæ minister humilis salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos inspexisse chartam nobilis viri Willielmi comitis Arundelliæ in hæc verba; Willielmus comes Arundelliæ omnibus hominibus suis

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et

et amicis Francis et Anglis tam præsentibus quam futuris salutem.

Notum sit vobis quod ego conceffi et hæc charta mea confirmavi deo, et S. Bartholomæo, Willielmo, Petro, et Waltero viris religiosi ordinis S. Augustini, capellani de calcetto five de Pinham juxta Arundel et eorum successoribus locum prænominatum ad construendam ibidem ecclesiam in honorem Dei et S. Bartholomæi cum omnibus ædificiis quæ ad usum pertinent regularem, et etiam unum modium frumenti de molendinis meis de Swanebourne, pro animabus illustris Domini mei Henrici Regis, et eximiæ Adelizæ Reginae et hæredum suorum, et pro salute animæ meæ et animabus Hæredum et successorum meorum, quam terram et modium frumenti quondam prædicta Domini Adeliza Regina prædicto Willielmo et successoribus suis & pro anima Henrici Regis dedit cum donationibus infra scriptis ad ecclesiam prædictam in ejus foundationem, ad sustentationem prædictorum religiosorum et successorum eorundem per me insuper collatis et concessis, viz.

tres

tres decem carufcas bosci annuatim in foresta nostra de Arundel ad focale; et etiam maeremium ad reparandum five refartandum ligni pontem, qui est in medio pontis de Arundel quoties et quandocunque neceſſe fuerit per viſum et liberationem foreſtarii noſtri qui pro tempore fuerit.

Inſuper do et concedo eidem Willielmo et ſucceſſoribus ſuis piſcariam ex utraque pontis de Arundel, ad longitudinem unius forlongæ; et etiam paſturam communem cum Burgenſibus meis in prato meo de Arundel, pro quatuor decim vaccis & duobus tauris & paſnagium quietum de omnibus porcis ſuis dominicis, tam in parco quam in foreſta de Arundel una cum communi paſtura cum hominibus meis omnibus animalibus & pecoribus ſuis in Wepham in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemoſynam, ſolutam & quietam ab omni ſervito & exactiōe ſeculari mihi, et hæredibus ſuis pertinente, ſicut aliqua elemoſyna melius, et liberius dari poteſt: quare volo et firmiter præcipio, quod dicti religioſi et ſucceſſores ſui habeant, et teneant omnia, et ſingula prædicta libere

bere et quiete, ita quod nulli homini inde de aliquo sive in aliquo, nisi solo Deo respondeat, testibus &c.

Nos igitur de Dei Omnipotentis misericordia, beatæ, et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, et omnium sanctorum meritis confidentes supra dicto Willielmo comiti, hæredibus et successoribus suis, quotiescumque dictos concessiones seu elemosinas per se vel per suos persolverint; nec non omnibus et singulis vere contritis & confessis, qui ad sæpe dictas collationes, & confirmationes quando cumque porrexerint adjutrices quo melius & efficacius persolvantur 40 dies de injuncta sibi pœnitentia misericorditer relaxamus et etiam præscriptam chartam ratam habentes & gratam, cum autoritate episcopali confirmamus & præsentis scripti testimonium sigilli oppositione corroboravimus. Si quis autem sciens, hanc nostra confirmationis paginam infringere, aut ei aliquatenus contraire, seu perturbare præsumpserit sit ille anathema. His testibus &c.

Carta

*Carta Prioris & Conventus de Arundel de
terris apud Durringewycks.*

Omniſus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit Gervafius prior & monachi S. Nicholai de Arundel ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra nos dediffe & conceſſiſſe & præſenti charta noſtra confirmaffe venerabili Patri Domino Joanni epifcopo Ciceſtriæ totam terram noſtram de Durringewycks, quam habuimus de dono et conceſſione Prioriſſe et Conventus de Cef-trehunt, cum omnibus penitentiis ſuis; et totum jus & clameum, quod habuimus vel habere potuimus in eadem in dominicis Boſcis, Pratis Paſturis, et Paſcuïs, aquis Piſcariis, cum omnibus eſcaetis et rebus cunctis, quæ evenire poterunt ratione dictæ terræ, ſimul cum tota terrâ, quam Helewya de la Heka, quæ fuit uxor Aylwini tenuit nomine Dotis. Habendam, & tenendum & poſſidendum dicto Domino Johanne Ciceſtriæ epifcopo, & ſuis ſucceſſoribus epif-copis Ciceſtriæ, epifcopo, & ſuis ſucceſſori-bus

bus episcopis Ciceſtriæ, liberé, quieté, integré, et finabiliter, cum omnibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus, & quæ aliquo tempore potuerunt pertinere, cum omnibus libertatibus, et liberis conſuetudinibus ſuis, ſine aliquo retinemento noſtri, vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum in perpetuum. Et ut hæc noſtra donatio, conceſſio, & præſentis chartæ noſtræ confirmatio, perpetuæ ſtabilitatis robur obtineat, præſentem chartam ſigilli noſtri impreſſione roboravimus. His teſtibus Dominis Willielmo de Brakelſham cancellario Ciceſtriæ, Magiſtro G. de Gates, Canonico Ciceſtriæ Domino R. de Witteneya, Waltero de Amberle, &c.

*Eccleſia Collegiata de Arundel in Com. Suffexiæ
licentia Regia pro fundatione et dotatione
ejuſdem.*

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem.
Supplicavit nobis dilectus conſanguineus & fidelis noſter Ricardus Comes Arundel & Surry, unus executorum teſtamenti Ricardi nuper Comitis Arundel & Surry patris ſui:
ut

ut cum dictus pater suus dum vixit finis sui salubriter recordans & ad alta prospiciens quandam Cantariam sex capellanorum infra castrum suum de Arundel, deo ibidem famulatutorum pro perpetuo fundare proposuisset; & hujus modi proposito ad effectum non deducto, quanquam ipse dictum propositum cum meliori additione vel expedienti mutatione effectualiter adimpleri perseveranter affectaverit, viam universæ carnis volente Deo ingressus fuisset: dictusque nunc comes de assensu co-executorum suorum testamenti prædicti perpendens; Cantariam prædictam, si infra castrum prædictum esset fundata, ex certis causis verisimilibus perpetualiter durare non posset et cupiens corditer, ut tenetur; intentionem patris sui prædicti, cum augmentatione devotionis effectui debito mancipare, quandam Cantariam sive quoddam collegium in ecclesia S. Nicholai Arundel, extra castrum prædictum, quæ nunc est Prioratus perpetuus Monachorum S. Benedicti, subiectus quodam modo, abbatix de Sees alienigenæ in partibus Franciæ; et dequoquidem prioratu

ratu nobis de viginti marcis, occasione Gu-
erræ inter nos et illos de Francia existentis
annuatim est responsum, in satisfactionem
voluntatis præfati nuper comitis Patris sui,
mediante licentia nostra, ac intervenientibus
auctoritate et consensu omnium aliorum
quorum interest; fundare intendat et sta-
bilire velimus licentiam regiam super hoc
impartiri, et advocacionem Prioratus præ-
dicti, quæ per mortem Charissimi Domini,
& Patris nostri Domini Edwardi nuper Prin-
cipis Walliæ defuncti qui eandem advocati-
onem, inter quasdam alias possessiones sibi
& hæredibus suis, ut dicitur, perquisivit ad
nos jure hæreditario devenit: considerato
quod prædictus Prioratus per antecessores
dicti comitis ordinatus & fundatus extitit;
& quod in eodem Prioratu unus Prior &
pauci monarchi (quandoque tres, quando
que quatuor aut plus) esse consueverunt:
quodque post primam ejusdem Prioratus
foundationem numerus Monachorum ibidem
in toto quinque Monachos excedere non
consuevit; & qui omnes a dicto Prioratu
praeter solum Priorem, jam diu est fere re-
cesserunt;

cesserunt; sic que Prioratus ille, divino inibi cessante pene servicio remanet quasi desolatus, praefato nunc comiti dare & concedere, ut ulterius tam praepositum suum, quam voluntatem dicti patris sui perficere valeat ut intendit, habendum & tenendum eidem nunc comiti & haeredibus suis, pro advocatione alicujus ecclesiae detaxam viginti & unius Marcarum, & de valore viginti librarum per annum infra regnum nostrum Angliae nobis & haeredibus nostris, per dictum nunc Comitem vel haeredes suos danda & assignanda in perpetuum.

Ac etiam de uberiori gratia nostra concedere & licentiam dare Priori & Conventui Prioratus praedicti, quod ipsi omnia maneria, terras, tenementa, & alia temporalia, quaecumque ad dictum Prioratum spectantia cum pertinentiis: nec non advocationem dictae ecclesiae S. Nicholai Arundel, ad cujus Rectorem habitatio Prioris & Conventus Prioratus praedicti, post primam illius foundationem translata fuit; & ubi jam dicti Prioratus dicitur fore situatus; ac advocationes ecclesiarum de Yapton, Royston, Byling-

Bylingshurst, Kerredford, Cocking, & Medietatis ecclesiae de Hampton, ac quarundam portionum decimarum provenientium, de certis terris, & tenementis, in Prestone, Goring, Hertynge, Bourn, & Sterington, quas quidem ecclesias & portiones decimarum idem Prior & Conventus tenent in proprio usus, ut dicitur, & advocaciones vicariarum ecclesiae S. Nicholai Arundel & ecclesiae de Kerredford dare possint & concedere praefato nunc comiti; habenda & tenenda sibi & hæredibus suis de nobis & hæredibus nostris, ac aliis capitalibus dominis fœderum illorum per servicio inde debita & consueta in perpetuum: et eidem nunc comiti, quod ipse, receptis a praefato Priore & conventu, dictis manerijs, terris tenementis & aliis temporalibus quibuscumque cum pertinentiis ac advocacionibus praedictis, sibi & hæredibus suis, ut praemittitur in perpetuum tenendis & possidendis, & amotis per auctoritatem & consensum praedicti Abbatis de Sees, et ejusdem loci conventus, ac aliorum omnium quorum consensus in hac parte requirendus extitit, praedictis Priore & Monachis & prioratu illo

illo sic adnulato fundare possit & stabilire, in loco ubi dictus prioratus jam extitit, quandam Cantariam sive collegium de sex capellanis secularibus secundum præpositum prædicti nuper comitis; & ultra illos de septem aliis capellanis secularibus de incremento quorum tres decem capellanorum unus præsit cæteris & Magister nominetur. Et quod dictus nunc comes hujusmodi Cantariæ sive collegio nomen imponere valeat: qui quidem capellani divina in prædicta ecclesia S. Nicholai de Arundel, pro salubri statu nostro & ipsius nunc comitis, dum vixerimus; & pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus; & pro anima dicti nuper comitis & animabus antecessorum & hæredum nostrorum & ipsorum nuper comitis & nunc comitis ac priorum fundatorum dicti prioratus singulis diebus celebrent secundum & juxta limitationem, dispositionem, ordinationem & statuta per ipsum nunc comitem in hac parte facienda in perpetuum, et quod ipse nunc comes tam prædicta maneria, terras, tenementa & temporalia quæcumque cum pertinentiis, quam

S

præ-

prædictas advocaciones ecclesiarum medietatis ecclesiæ portionum & vicariorum dare possit & assignare præfatis Magistris & Capellanis in hujus modi Cantaria five collegio fundandis & stabiliendis; habenda & tenenda dictis Magistro & Capellanis & successoribus suis Magistris & Capellanis dictæ Cantariæ five collegii prædicti, de præfato nunc comite & hæredibus suis, in liberam puram & perpetuam elemosynam in perpetuum.

Nos ad pium præpositum præfati nuper comitis & salubrem intentionem prædicti nunc comitis, nostræ considerationis intuitum propensius dirigentes: & ut tanti tamque perfecti operis pietatis & meriti participes effici valeamus, pro quadraginta libris, quas idem comes nobis solvit; volentes supplicationi prædictæ annuere gratiose, dedimus & concessimus præfato nunc comiti advocationem prioratus prædicti; habendam & tenendam sibi & hæredibus suis, nobis & hæredibus nostris per servicia inde debita & consueta in perpetuum, pro advocatione prædicta ecclesiæ valores &

laſcæ prædictorum, nobis & hæredibus noſtris per ipſum comitem, ut præmittitur dandum & concedendum.

Et de uberiori gratia noſtra conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus noſtris quantum in nobis eſt, prædictis Priori et Conventui quod ipſo Manerium de Yapton cum pertinentiis; ac unum Toftum, centum acras terræ, ſex acras prati, duodecim acras Boſci, et quindecim ſolidatas redditus cum pertinentiis, in Arundel; ſexaginta acras terræ cum pettinentiis vocata Roſſereſland in Bylingſhurſt; ſexdecim ſolidatas cum pertinentiis in Cocking, quatuor libratas et decem ſolidatas redditus cum pertinentiis in Rogate, quadraginta ſolidatas redditus cum pertinentus in Ciceſtria; et triginta acras terræ cum pertinentiis in Blackhurſt: ac etiam viginti ſolidatas annui redditus ſive penſionem annuam XX. S. percipiendam de eccleſia cathedrali Ciceſtriæ pro Eccleſiis de Singletone et Eaſt Deane, &c.

Et liceat eidem nunc comiti prædictorum Magiſtro et Capellanorum providere, &c.

S 2

quodque

quodque idem Magister et Capellani et eorum successores prædicti in Rectoria prædictæ ecclesiæ S. Nicholai, ubi dictus Prioratus ut dicitur adhuc existit, mansionem suam facere et ibidem manere et habitare valeant in perpetuum, &c.

Ita quod prædicti Magister & Capellani et eorum successores prædicti in perpetuum sint securi de omnibus et singulis supradictis manerio tofto terra, pratis, bosco et redditibus five pensionibus cum pertinentiis ac ad-vocationibus ecclesiis et portionibus prædictis quæ jam ad dictum Prioratum pertinent, absque inquietatem seu impetitione Abbatis et Conventus et eorum successores inde pro perpetuo penitus excludantur tenore præsentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem, statuto de terris et tementis ad manum mortuam non Ponendis edito, &c. non obstante, &c. in cujus, &c. T. Rege apud West. primo die Aprilis.

Hospitale

Hospitale de Arundel in comitatu Suffexiæ.

Licentia Regia concessa Ricardo comiti Arundelia pro fundatione ejusdem.

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem, licet, &c. De gratia tamen nostra speciali, et pro XX sol. quos Ricardus comes Arundel nobis solvit in Hanaperio nostro, concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est eidem comiti quod ipse quatuor messuagia & duo tofta cum pertinentiis in Arundel, quæ de nobis tenentur in Burgagio, dare possit et assignare Magistro et Capellanis et successoribus suis, pro quodam hospitali, five quodam manso vocato Meysendewe in honore S. Trinitatis, pro inhabitatione pauperum ibidem de novo construendo & fundando; ac quædam pietatis opera juxta ordinationem ipsius comitis in hac parte faciendam supportanda in perpetuum, &c. T. Custode apud Westm. 17^o Martii.

Boxgravenſe Cænobium in Agro Suff.

Cella Abbatiae de Exaquo in Normannia.

Notum fit futuris ſicut præſentibus quod ego Willielmus comes Arundelli dedi Deo et S. Mariæ de Boxgrave et Monachis ibidem Deo famulantibus unam partem nemoris de Beſſeſſola, quæ una ex parte eſt juncta nemori de Haunac et ab aliis nemoribus eſt diviſa duabus viis & tribus crucibus.

Et pro quadam decima, quam habebant in Manerio me de Stocktona ad victum unius Monachi, qui quotidie cantat miſſam pro fidelibus defunctis in eccleſia de Boxgrave ad altare S. Joannis dedi eis in eodem manerio 40, acras terræ cum Maſſuagio ordingari prioris videlicet 33 acras, et paſturam in communione villæ centum 50 ovibus & 10 bobus et duobus capellis & 20 porcis. Et ad tenendum unam lampadem in capitulo dedi ſeptem ſolidatas terra quas habebam in Mildentona. Hæc autem omnia dedi prædictæ eccleſiæ in perpetuam Ele-moſinam

mosinam liberam et quietam ab omnibus servitiis & auxiliis, & omni seculari exactione, pro salute Domini mei Henrici Regis filii, Matidis Imperatricis, dono cujus honorem Arundelli habui & pro me & antecessoribus meis et filiis et pro anima Adelizæ Reginae & pro animabus Olivæ sororis meæ & Olivæ filia meæ & Agathæ quæ ibidem jacent teste Rogero Dapifero com. de Norfolc. Godfridus filius comitis est testis super omnes testes prænominatos, præcepto comitis patris sui. Boxgrave nte cœnobium in agro Suffexiensi tempore Henrici I. fundatum concedente Willielmo Venerabili comite Arundelli.---In chronica de fundatoribus ecclesiæ & cœnobii Theokeburiensis in agro Gloucestriensi.

Et postea Domina Constantia filia Domini de Langley filii Regis Edwardi III. et ducis Eboracensis nupta erat Domino Thomæ Comiti de Arundel, de qua genuit filiam nomine Elianoram quæ postea maritata fuit per Dominam Isabellam sororem suam comitisam de Warwick. Domina Con-

stantia fuerat primum uxor Domini Thomae Le Despencer.

That Lady is mentioned no where else as the wife of Thomas, Earl of Arundel. There were but two Earls of that name of the Family of the Fitz Alans, who could be cotemporaries of a grand-daughter of Edward III. The first married Beatrix, daughter to John, King of Portugal, and the last married Margaret Woodville, daughter of the Earl of Rivers: both never were married but once.

Charta Joannis Regis Monialibus Ambresburiense cœnobium in agro Wiltonienſi anno Joannis primo. Teſte Willielmo comite Arundelliã.

Idem in charta Regis Henrici II. Shirburnenſi cœnobio in agro Dorſetenſi.

Idem carta Henrici II. Priori & Conventui Waldene in agro Eſſexienſi.

Teſte Domino. Edmundo comite Arundelliã in charta Henrici de Percy Abbatia de Sallay in agro Eboracenſi.

Arundel

OF ARUNDEL.

265

Arundel Colleg.		£	s	d
S. Trinitatis —	—	168	9	7
Domus Elemosinam —	—	42	3	8

Henrico VIII. regni fui 26 redditi & postea in libros primitiarum & decimarum relati.

A P P E N D

A P P E N D I X.

ROBERT de Bellefme, Earl of Arundel, was taken prisoner by Nigel de Albini at the battle of Tinchbray in Normandy, and being imprisoned in Cardif castle, and deprived of his sight, he died there, in misery, with Robert, Duke of Normandy*.

There is a monument in the church of Horsham, of William, Lord Brous, whose portraiture is fairly cut in stone, according to the habit of those times ; from whom the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, descended, and from them the Howards.

According to the charter granted by Queen Adeliza, and confirmed by William, Earl of Arundel, to the Priory of Calcetto, commonly called Cawfway, or Pinham, now in the possession of Lord Viscount Monta-

* A monument of Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, his younger brother, is still extant in the cathedral church of Chichester. His portraiture, in stone, is in full length.

cut ;

pute; the Burgesſes of Arundel had a common right of paſture, by a ſpecial conceſſion of the Earl of this territory, in the meadows adjacent to the town, known at this time by the name of the Brooks. If, by *Burgenſis*, a Burgeſs, is underſtood a free-man, or inhabitant, it was intended as a common for the town: but if by *Burgenſis* is meant a Magiſtrate, the Corporation had, originally, an excluſive right to it. Whatever may be the true ſenſe of the word, which ſignifies both, the Corporation have enjoyed the Brooks to themſelves, by an undiſturbed preſcription.

Jofceline of Brabant, eldeſt ſon to Godfrey Brabatus, Duke of Brabant, brother to Queen Adeliza, marrying with Agnes, daughter and heir to William, Lord Percy, had with her the ancient honour of Petworth, the princely ſeat of the Earl of Egremont; and retaining his paternal coat of arms of Brabant, in a field azure, a lion rampant, or, he aſſumed the name of Percy, from whom the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, were deſcended.

Boxgrove

Boxgrove Priory was founded in the time of King Henry I. and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Blaze, by Robert de Haye, of Kalnaker, who placed in it three Benedictine Monks, and made it a cell to the monastery of Effay in Normandy; Roger de St. John added twelve Monks, and much increased the revenues. The Earls of Arundel and Suffex enlarged these grants, several of their relations being buried there, and Queen Adeliza, consort to King Henry I. It was made denison by Edward III. and, upon the Dissolution, was successively enjoyed by the Lawar, the Arundel, and the Lumley families, &c. Part of the Priory is now the parochial church. His Grace the Duke of Richmond has lately purchased that estate contiguous to Goodwood, from Sir Thomas Ackland, who inherited it from the Countess of Derby.

Tortington Priory, Ord. S. Aug. Dna. Hadwisa Cobet, prima Fundatrix. We have no account of the time of its foundation, and of its revenues at the Dissolution. It is now the seat of William Mill Leaves, Esq.
The

The Priory of Hardham, or Herringham, was founded in Henry the Second's time. They were black Canons, and consisted of five Brothers, or Confreres; it was endowed with lands in the Rape of Arundel, and with the right of patronage of several Rectories, wherein the Canons upon festival days officiated as incumbents. The Priory was a Presentative of the Bishops of Chichester, by the founder and his heirs. Sir William Goring, Knt. who was of the bedchamber to King VIII. being heir to the founder De Haut Rey, entered upon the Priory, and the lands thereunto belonging, by agreement with one Pricklow, the last Prior of the Convent. That Priory was dissolved by the common law before the statute of Dissolution of Monasteries.

The manor of Bury belonged formerly to the college of Arundel, afterwards to the Dukes of Norfolk.

The bridge of Stopham, built the second of Edward III. ought to be repaired by the Western Rapes of Suffex, Chichester, Arundel, and Bramber.

Greatham

Greatham bridge, and the clappers of Houghton, when in decay, ought to be repaired by Arundel Rape.

No vessel built within the harbour is free from paying anchorage or boomage, but for the first voyage only: it is a fee due.

About the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, made the river Arun navigable for the conveying down the wood from Pallingham, and other his Lordships, to Arundel.

Henry Howard, Esq; who lately married — Molineux, daughter of Sir William Molineux, Bart. is included in the intail, according to his order of succession to the titles and estates of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, &c.

The Right Honourable Richard Lumley Saunderson, Earl of Scarborough, has been lately appointed by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Deputy Earl Marshal.

The

**The Owners of Swans, and their Swans
Marks on the High Stream.**

The Earls of Arundel's swans were butted on the right wing, and their heels both cut off.

The Bishop of Chichester's swans in the right of Amberley castle.

Sir William Goring, in the right of the Priory of Hardham; his swans were butted on the left wing, with a notch on the left side of the beak.

Sir John Shelley, of Michelgrove, Bart. his swans were butted on the left wing, one notch on the right side of the beak, and slit on both blades of the left foot.

Sir Edward Bishop, Bart. his swans were butted on the left wing, two notches on the left side of the beak, and one notch on the right side; also a slit on the outer blade of the left foot.

Walter Bartelet, of Stopham, Esq.

The Rector of Pulborough.

After

After the death of William Goring, of Burton, Esq; Sir Henry Goring, his son and heir, Knt. paid to the Water Bailiff six shillings and eight-pence for the continuance of his swans mark, which was likewise paid by Sir William Goring, Bart. son and heir of the said Sir Henry, for the continuance of his swans marks.

He received the same fee of Sir Edward Bishop, Bart. for a new swan-mark, for the lands he had lying in the Level; and three shillings and six-pence was paid by his man for entering it in his book.

The Water-bailiff seized the swans to the Earl of Arundel's use, for non-payment of six shillings and eight-pence, for the continuance of swan-marks.

There are in the chancel of the collegiate church of Arundel divers epitaphs, in obsolete Latin, and Monkish verses, of the Masters and Fellows of that college, and of some of the principal servants of the Earls of this territory. One of them was Thomas Salmon, Esq; of the bedchamber to King Henry

Henry V. and Agnes, his wife, bedchamber-woman to Beatrix, of Portugal, Countess of Arundel; they lie in the middle of the chancel.

One William White is mentioned, as formerly Master, and benefactor to this college. One of these epitaphs, which have no other merit but antiquity, is wrote in old French.

Sir Ertham IIIII. Mestre de cett college
gift ycy

Dieu de son alme eyt mercy. Amen.

*Knights of the Garter of the House of the
Fitz-Alans.*

In the reign of Edward III.

Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel and
Surry.

Henry IV.

Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel.

Sir William Arundel, Knt. of the same
house.

Henry VI.

John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, Lord
Maltravers.

T

Edward

THE ANTIQUITIES

Edward IV.

William Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel.

Thomas Fitz-Alan, Lord Maltravers, afterwards Earl of Arundel.

Henry VII.

Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel.

Henry VIII.

William Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel.

Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel.

Knights of the Garter of the House of Howard.

Edward IV.

John, Lord Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk.

Richard III.

Thomas Howard, Earl of Surry, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, and Lord Treasurer of England.

Henry VIII.

Thomas Lord Howard, afterwards Earl of Surry, and Duke of Norfolk.

Sir Edward Howard, Knt. second son to
 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk,
 Henry Howard, Earl of Surry.

Queen Mary.

William Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham,

Elizabeth.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

Charles Howard, Lord Effingham, afterwards Earl of Nottingham.

Thomas Howard, Lord Walden, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, and Lord Treasurer of England.

James I.

Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton.

Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon.

Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, afterwards Earl of Norfolk.

Thomas Howard, Viscount Andover, Earl of Berkshire.

Charles I.

Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk.

James

THE ANTIQUITIES

James II.

Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

*Knights of the Garter of the House of
Blount.*

Henry V.

Sir John Blount, Knt.

Edward IV.

Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy.

Henry VIII.

William Blount, Lord Mountjoy.

Elizabeth.

Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, after-
wards Earl of Devonshire.

S U B-

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

B.

Captain Banks
Captain Barbute
Captain Barkley
Henry Bathurst, Esq;
Reverend Mr. Bate
—— Backhill, Esq;
Peregrine Bertie, Esq;
Richard Bettsworth, Esq;
Mr. Billingham
Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart.
Cecil Bishop, Esq;
Mr. Birch, of Arundel
Reverend Mr. Blagden
Mr. Blaxton, of Chichester
The Right Hon. the Earl of Blessington
The Hon. Mr. Browne
Cornet Burton of the Queen's dragoons
Mr. Bushby of Arundel
The Hon. Colonel Brudenel

The

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES

The Hon. Mrs. Brudenel
Reverend Mr. Buckner
Captain Buckner
Robert Bull, Esq;

C.

Mr. Carr, junior, Arundel
Edward Carleton, Esq; two copies
Reverend Mr. Croker

D.

Mr. Edward Diggins, of Chichester
Reverend Mr. Dorset
Captain Dure

F.

John Farhill, Esq;
Captain Fellowes
Captain Augustus Floyer, of the Queen's dragoons
Thomas Fowler, Esq;

G.

Rev. Mr. Green
William Green, Esq;
Mr Allen Groome, Collector
Mr. William Groome

H.

Mr. Hagen
Captain Hart
Reverend Mr. Heap

Mr.

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

Mr. Hales

John Holmes, Esq; Mayor of Arundel

K

Mr. Hugh Ker

L.

Mr. Thomas Lear of New-College, Oxford

The Right Hon. Lord George Lenox

The Right Hon. Lady Lenox

M.

The Reverend Mr. Maidlow, of East-Dean

Sir John Miller, Bart.

Comb Miller, Esq; New College, Oxford

Mr. John Moore of Arundel

Thomas More Molyneux, of Loseley in Surry;
Esq; two copies.

N.

Richard Nash, Esq;

Albert Nesbitt, Esq;

P.

John Palmer, Esq;

Mr. Peckwell, of Chichester

Mr. Penfold, of Arundel

Mr. Henry Penfold

Henry Peckham, Esq;

The Reverend Mr. Price

Her

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

R.

Her Grace the Dutchess of Richmond
Mr. Roth, Limner, Great Queen-Street, London

S.

Thomas Sander, Esq;
Mr. John Shaft, of Arundel
Mr. John Sharp
Mr. Scot, of Midhurst
The Reverend Mr. Sedgwick
Jeremiah Sneyd, Esq;
Henry Shelly, Esq;
The Reverend Mr. Shenton
Thomas Steele, Esq; six copies
Andrew Stone, Esq; Treasurer to the Queen
The Right Honourable Lord Stopford

T.

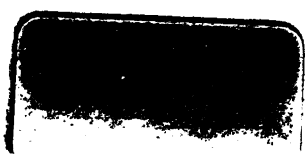
—— **Thomas, of Yapton, Esq;**

W

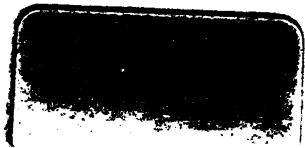
Francis Warden, Esq;
Lady Werden
John White, of Chichester, Esq;
Mr. White, of Arundel-Castle, two copies.

F I N I S.

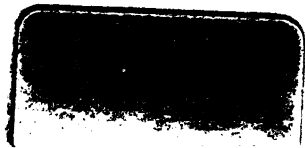
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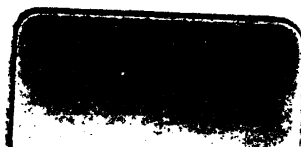
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